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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

YITZCHOK FRANKEL;
JOSHUA GHAYOUM;
EDEN SHEMUELIAN; and
DR. KAMRAN SHAMSA,

Plaintiffs,

v.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
CALIFORNIA; MICHAEL V. DRAKE,
President of the University of California;
GENE D. BLOCK, former Chancellor,
University of California, Los Angeles;
DARNELL HUNT, Interim Chancellor &
Executive Vice-President and Provost;
MICHAEL BECK, Administrative Vice
Chancellor; MONROE GORDEN, JR., Vice
Chancellor; and RICK BRAZIEL, Assistant
Vice Chancellor, each in both his official
and personal capacities,

Defendants.

Case No.: 2:24-cv-4702-
MCS

**FIRST AMENDED
COMPLAINT**

JURY DEMAND

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NATURE OF THE ACTION

1
2 1. The University of California, Los Angeles, once considered among
3 the most prestigious public institutions in the world, has deteriorated
4 into a hotbed of antisemitism. This rampant anti-Jewish environment
5 burst into view on October 8, 2023, the day after Hamas terrorists
6 attacked Israel in a harrowing rampage that saw over one thousand
7 innocent Jews, including infants and the elderly, murdered, raped, and
8 mutilated.

9 2. In the wake of these horrifying events, UCLA should have taken
10 steps to ensure that its Jewish students and faculty were safe and
11 protected from harassment and undeterred in obtaining full access to
12 campus facilities. Instead, UCLA officials routinely turned their backs on
13 its Jewish community, aiding and abetting a culture that has allowed
14 calls for the annihilation of the Jewish people, Nazi symbolism, and
15 religious slurs to go unchecked.

16 3. Matters turned especially ugly the following spring.

17 4. Starting on April 25, 2024, and continuing until May 2, 2024, UCLA
18 allowed a group of activists to set up barricades in the center of campus
19 and establish an encampment that blocked access to critical educational
20 infrastructure on campus.

21 5. The activists chanted antisemitic threats like “death to the Jews,”
22 “free Palestine from the hand of Jews,” and “from the River to the Sea,
23 Palestine will be free,” proudly trumpeting their hatred of the Jewish
24 people. But their actions went well beyond such chants.

25 6. With the knowledge and acquiescence of UCLA officials, the
26 activists enforced what was effectively a “Jew Exclusion Zone,”
27 segregating Jewish students and faculty and preventing them from
28 accessing the heart of campus, including classroom buildings and the

1 main undergraduate library. In many cases, the activists set up barriers
2 and locked arms together, preventing those who refused to disavow Israel
3 from passing through.

4 7. To enter the Jew Exclusion Zone, a person had to make a statement
5 pledging their allegiance to the activists' views and have someone within
6 the encampment "vouch" for the individual's fidelity to the activists'
7 cause. While this may have prevented a pro-Israel Christian from
8 entering the Zone and permitted access for a Jewish person willing to
9 comply with the enforcers' demands, given the centrality of Jerusalem to
10 the Jewish faith, the practical effect was to deny the overwhelming
11 majority of Jews access to the heart of the campus.

12 8. Activists issued wristbands or other forms of identification to those
13 who passed this Orwellian inquisition.

14 9. UCLA's administration knew about the activists' extreme actions,
15 including the exclusion of Jews. But, in a remarkable display of
16 cowardice, appeasement, and illegality, the administration not only did
17 nothing to stop it, but actively facilitated it.

18 10. UCLA Chancellor Gene Block publicly acknowledged that
19 "students on their way to class have been physically blocked from
20 accessing parts of the campus."

21 11. Yet even as the activists continued to enforce the Jew Exclusion
22 Zone, Defendants failed to marshal resources to intervene and
23 affirmatively adopted a policy facilitating the Jew Exclusion Zone. Under
24 this policy, officials ordered, among other things, UCLA campus police to
25 stand down and step aside. They even directed security to set up the
26 barricades establishing the encampment.

1 12. And not only that, but UCLA also hired security staff and
2 stationed them on the outskirts of the encampment and other restricted
3 areas.

4 13. But rather than instruct this additional staff to assist Jewish
5 students and faculty in accessing campus resources, UCLA instead
6 instructed them to discourage unapproved persons from attempting to
7 cross through the areas blocked by the activists and not to intervene to
8 help Jewish students and faculty, even in the wake of violence from the
9 encampment activists.

10 14. The security officers, acting as agents of Defendants, also laughed
11 and jeered at Jewish students, redirecting them away from the
12 encampment unless they were able to enter the Zone.

13 15. Some even informed Jewish students that if they wished to access
14 the encampment or other restricted areas, they would first need to obtain
15 the permission of the encampment members.

16 16. All told, the Jew Exclusion Zone existed on campus for a full week,
17 wreaking havoc on the lives of Jewish faculty and students who were
18 simply trying to teach, attend classes, and study for exams.

19 17. Each of the Plaintiffs was prevented from passing through the Jew
20 Exclusion Zone. Joshua Ghayoum, an undergraduate and history major,
21 was repeatedly blocked from passing through the encampment to reach
22 meetings and study sessions. Eden Shemuelian, a law student, was
23 shooed away by a security officer who chastised her and called her “the
24 issue” for attempting to peacefully observe the encampment. Yitzchok
25 Frankel, a law student, was harassed and blocked from approaching the
26 encampment by antisemitic activists, all with the assistance of UCLA
27 security. And Dr. Kamran Shamsa, a cardiologist in UCLA’s medical
28 school, was blocked from accessing the encampment by UCLA security

1 and was later pushed back by security as he attempted to approach a pro-
2 Israel rally near the encampment.

3 18. Far from being a one-off incident, the chaos on campus
4 continued—and continues to this day. After the initial encampment was
5 belatedly cleared, activists staged at least three more occupations and
6 encampments throughout the remainder of the spring term, resulting in
7 disrupted finals, the takeover of buildings, and harassment of a campus
8 rabbi. And once the current academic year began, activists held what
9 they called a “Week of Rage” beginning on the anniversary of the October
10 7 terrorist attack, during which they repeatedly violated campus protest
11 rules with impunity, including setting up a new encampment on October
12 21.

13 19. UCLA boasts of its “open and inclusive environment that nurtures
14 the growth and development of all faculty, students, administration and
15 staff,”¹ and assures students that it does “not tolerate acts of
16 discrimination, harassment or conduct causing harm to individuals on
17 the basis of race, color, ethnicity,” “citizenship,” “national origin,” or
18 “religious beliefs.”² UCLA has a number of policies that purport to
19 implement these guarantees.

20 20. But UCLA has failed to provide Jewish students, faculty, and staff
21 with the protection promised by such policies. Jews should not fear for
22 their safety when they walk around any public space, let alone the
23 campus of a prominent American research university.

26 ¹ *Mission & Values*, UCLA, <https://perma.cc/7KUA-8NLV>.

27 ² *Inclusive Excellence Framework for Advancing EDI @ UCLA*, UCLA
28 <https://perma.cc/3HMJ-F5K6>.

1 21. Yet here we are. The administration’s cowardly abdication of its
2 duty to ensure unfettered access to UCLA’s educational opportunities
3 and to protect the Jewish community is not only immoral—it is illegal.

4 22. Specifically, it violates numerous federal and state constitutional
5 guarantees, including the Equal Protection Clause, the Free Exercise
6 Clause, and the freedom of speech.

7 23. And it contravenes the basic guarantee of equal access to
8 educational facilities that receive federal funding, as well as numerous
9 other statutory guarantees of equality and fair treatment.

10 24. On August 13, 2024, the Court found that the student Plaintiffs
11 were entitled to a preliminary injunction to ensure that UCLA would no
12 longer discriminate against Jews in making campus facilities available.
13 The Court wrote: “In the year 2024, in the United States of America, in
14 the State of California, in the City of Los Angeles, Jewish students were
15 excluded from portions of the UCLA campus because they refused to
16 denounce their faith. This fact is so unimaginable and so abhorrent to our
17 constitutional guarantee of religious freedom that it bears repeating,
18 *Jewish students were excluded from portions of the UCLA campus because*
19 *they refused to denounce their faith.* UCLA does not dispute this. Instead,
20 UCLA claims that it has no responsibility to protect the religious freedom
21 of its Jewish students because the exclusion was engineered by third-
22 party protesters. But under constitutional principles, UCLA may not
23 allow services to some students when UCLA knows that other students
24 are excluded on religious grounds, regardless of who engineered the
25 exclusion.” ECF 89 at 2 (emphasis in original).

26 25. The preliminary injunction prohibits Defendants “from offering
27 any ordinarily available programs, activities, or campus areas to
28 students if Defendants know the[y] ... are not fully and equally accessible

1 to Jewish students” and “from knowingly allowing or facilitating the
2 exclusion of Jewish students ... whether as a result of a de-escalation
3 strategy or otherwise.” *Id.* at 15.

4 26. Rather than agreeing to comply with the injunction, UCLA
5 immediately appealed and claimed that the Court’s order not to
6 discriminate against Jews “would improperly hamstring our ability to
7 respond to events on the ground and to meet the needs of the Bruin
8 community.” UCLA did not explain why it needs to be able to
9 discriminate against Jews in order to run its campus.

10 27. After a week of widespread, bipartisan criticism, UCLA relented,
11 voluntarily dismissed its appeal, and later filed an answer to Plaintiffs’
12 complaint. Still, at no point has UCLA taken responsibility for its role in
13 facilitating the antisemitism that has taken over its campus, including
14 the encampments.

15 28. Criticism of UCLA’s facilitation of antisemitism has not been
16 limited to the outside press. On October 16, 2024, the Task Force to
17 Combat Antisemitism and Anti-Israeli Bias at UCLA, which Defendant
18 Darnell Hunt established in February 2024 (before the rise of the initial
19 encampment), submitted a report containing withering criticism of
20 UCLA’s nakedly antisemitic actions and environment.

21 29. The Task Force noted that it was “troubled by the defense that was
22 offered by the University” in this case. “Jews and Israelis have been
23 victims of discrimination and harassment on the UCLA campus, and the
24 University should commit to remediation, rather than fighting the case.”

25 30. Indeed, according to the Task Force, “several of the defenses
26 asserted by the University to fight the injunction had the effect of
27 reinforcing a perception of its bias against Jews and/or supporters of
28 Israel and seemed to discount the equal protection of Jews at UCLA.”

1 31. “For example,” the Task Force continued, “the University
2 repeatedly argued that its decision to allow the encampment to continue
3 was an appropriate and reasonable ‘de-escalation’ tactic,” but “[t]he
4 argument that discrimination against a protected class ... is an
5 appropriate or reasonable tactic for achieving any objective is
6 problematic,” and “[i]t is doubtful that the University would make such
7 an argument to rationalize discrimination against any other identity
8 category protected by state or federal law.”

9 32. Nor did the Task Force find UCLA’s argument “that it lacked
10 ‘control’ over third parties in the encampment” remotely persuasive.
11 “[T]hat defense is undermined by the fact that the University eventually
12 gave up on its de-escalation strategy and organized a breakup of the
13 encampment and arrest of the protesters. UCLA could have decided to
14 end the encampment when it was established, but it expressly decided to
15 let the encampment protest and violations of law and University rules
16 continue.”

17 33. Thus, according to the Task Force, this Court “[a]ppropriately ...
18 rejected UCLA’s defense and issued the injunction.”

19 34. And the Task Force “urge[d] the University to stop fighting the
20 *Frankel* case, and instead invest resources in improving the climate on
21 campus. The University should work with plaintiffs and other Jewish
22 stakeholders at UCLA ... to develop a comprehensive plan to dampen or
23 stop antisemitic and anti-Israeli bias on campus.”

24 35. UCLA has done no such thing.

25 36. Plaintiffs are entitled not only to permanent injunctive relief, but
26 also damages against the Regents and the individual Defendants.
27 Indeed, because the UCLA administration’s actions amount to
28 sanctioning segregation, their clearly unconstitutional actions entitle

1 Plaintiffs to hold the school's administrators personally liable for their
2 reprehensible failures.

3 37. In 1790, President George Washington wrote to the Hebrew
4 Congregation of Newport, Rhode Island, which had sought assurances
5 about the place of Jews within American society. He wrote, "May the
6 Children of the stock of Abraham, who dwell in this land, continue to
7 merit and enjoy the good will of the other Inhabitants; while every one
8 shall sit in safety under his own vine and figtree, and there shall be none
9 to make him afraid."³

10 38. UCLA has grievously failed to live up to Washington's promise
11 that none shall be made afraid. But this Court can ensure, as it already
12 has once in issuing a preliminary injunction, that Washington's
13 promise—and, more importantly, the promises of the United States
14 Constitution and civil rights laws—are kept.

15 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

16 39. The Court has subject-matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331
17 and 1343 over Plaintiffs' claims arising under the Constitution and laws
18 of the United States. The Court has supplemental jurisdiction over
19 Plaintiffs' state law claims because they "form part of the same case or
20 controversy." 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

21 40. The Court has authority to issue the declaratory and injunctive
22 relief sought under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

23 41. Defendants' constitutional violations are actionable under 42
24 U.S.C. § 1983.

25
26
27 ³ Letter from George Washington to the Hebrew Congregation in
28 Newport, Rhode Island (Aug. 18, 1790), in *Founders Online*, National
Archives, <https://perma.cc/VUR8-G3BC>.

1 42. Venue lies in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b), including
2 because (i) at least one Defendant resides in the Central District of
3 California and all Defendants reside in the State of California, and (ii) a
4 substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim
5 occurred in the Central District of California.

6 **THE PARTIES**

7 43. Plaintiff Yitzchok Frankel is Jewish. He is a student at the UCLA
8 School of Law who just began his third year of law school. Frankel resides
9 in Los Angeles, California.

10 44. Plaintiff Joshua Ghayoum is Jewish. He just began his junior
11 undergraduate year at UCLA. Ghayoum resides in Los Angeles,
12 California.

13 45. Plaintiff Eden Shemuelian is Jewish. She is a student at the UCLA
14 School of Law who just began her third year of law school. Shemuelian
15 resides in Los Angeles, California.

16 46. Plaintiff Dr. Kamran Shamsa, M.D., is Jewish. He is an Associate
17 Clinical Professor at UCLA's David Geffen School of Medicine. Shamsa
18 resides in Los Angeles, California.

19 47. Defendant Regents of the University of California is a public
20 agency within the meaning of Cal. Gov't Code § 7920.525(a) and is
21 empowered under the California Constitution, Article IX, Section 9, to
22 administer the University of California, including the University of
23 California, Los Angeles. The Board of Regents is the governing body for
24 the University of California system and under Article IX, Section 9, of the
25 California Constitution has "full powers of organization and
26 government." The Board of Regents has its principal place of operation in
27 Oakland, California.
28

1 48. Defendant Dr. Michael V. Drake is the current President of the
2 University of California and has served in that position since August
3 2020. As President, Drake oversees and is responsible for the operations
4 of the entire University of California system, which includes UCLA.
5 Drake is sued in both his personal capacity and in his official capacity.
6 Drake resides in California.

7 49. Defendant Dr. Gene D. Block served as Chancellor of UCLA from
8 August 2007 until July 31, 2024. As Chancellor, Block was the highest-
9 ranking university official at UCLA, including during the 2023-2024
10 academic school year. Block's duties included establishing campus
11 policies, goals, and strategy. He is sued in both his personal capacity and
12 in his official capacity. Block resides in this judicial district.

13 50. Defendant Dr. Darnell Hunt is the current Executive Vice
14 Chancellor and Provost of UCLA and has served in that position since
15 September 2022. Hunt is also currently serving as UCLA's Interim
16 Chancellor. He is sued both in his personal capacity and in his official
17 capacity. Hunt resides in this judicial district.

18 51. Defendant Michael J. Beck is the current Administrative Vice
19 Chancellor of UCLA and has served in that position since March 2016.
20 Beck was in charge of the public safety operations of the school from
21 October 7, 2023, through May 5, 2024.⁴ During this time, the UCLA
22 Police Department ("UCLA PD") reported to and took direction from him.
23 Beck has senior management responsibility for a broad spectrum of
24 operational and service units at UCLA and is responsible for developing
25 policy, monitoring compliance, and overseeing campus operations.

27 ⁴ Gene D. Block, *Changes to Campus Security Operations*, UCLA
28 Chancellor (May 5, 2024), <https://perma.cc/Y9DV-4A3H>.

1 Defendant Beck is sued in both his personal capacity and in his official
2 capacity. Beck resides in this judicial district.

3 52. Defendant Monroe Gorden, Jr., is the current Vice Chancellor,
4 Student Affairs, of UCLA and has served in that position since April
5 2018. Gorden's role spans the entire range of student needs and interests
6 from early outreach through graduation, housing, physical and emotional
7 wellness, recreation, and student organizations. Gorden is sued both in
8 his personal capacity and in his official capacity. Gorden resides in this
9 judicial district.

10 53. Defendant Rick Braziel has served as the Associate Vice
11 Chancellor for Campus Safety at UCLA since May 5, 2024. In this role,
12 Braziel serves as the head of the newly created Office of Campus Safety
13 at UCLA, which as of May 5, 2024, oversees the UCLA PD. Braziel is
14 sued in his personal capacity and his official capacity. Braziel resides in
15 this judicial district.

16 54. Defendant Braziel reports directly to the Chancellor of the
17 University and the Chief of the UCLA PD reports to Defendant Braziel.
18 Braziel and Beck work closely together on matters relating to campus
19 safety.

20 55. Defendants Hunt, Beck, and Gorden serve on UCLA's senior
21 leadership team, as did Block during his tenure as Chancellor.

22 56. UCLA's senior leadership team is ultimately responsible for
23 leading and running UCLA's campus. The senior leadership team
24 managed and oversaw UCLA's response to antisemitism and
25 demonstrations on campus during the 2023-24 academic year, including
26 making critical strategic and operational decisions about UCLA's
27 response to the encampments.

1 57. On information and belief, by virtue of his role as President of the
2 University of California system, Defendant Drake consulted regularly
3 with UCLA's senior leadership team about UCLA's response to
4 antisemitism and the encampments and was a key decisionmaker in all
5 significant strategic and operational decisions relating thereto, and he is
6 similarly involved in managing UCLA's response to antisemitism on an
7 ongoing basis.

8 58. By virtue of his role as Assistant Vice Chancellor for Campus
9 Safety, Defendant Brazier is closely involved with discussions and
10 strategic decisions made by UCLA's senior leadership with respect to
11 campus safety issues, including without limitation, antisemitism and
12 encampments on campus.

13 59. All individual Defendants are persons acting under color of state
14 law within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

15 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

16 **A. UCLA**

17 60. The University of California, Los Angeles is a large public research
18 university located in the Westwood neighborhood of Los Angeles,
19 California, which is within the Central District of California.

20 61. UCLA is one of the largest universities in California, with over
21 33,000 undergraduate students and over 13,000 graduate students.

22 62. UCLA is part of the 10-campus University of California system,
23 which includes other universities such as the University of California,
24 Berkeley.

25 63. UCLA's campus is spread across 419 acres of publicly owned land
26 that is, as a general matter, open to the public.

1 64. UCLA's Younes and Soraya Nazarian Center for Israel Studies is
2 the university's center promoting the study of modern Israel and was the
3 first of its kind on the West Coast when it was founded in 2010.

4 65. Approximately eight percent of UCLA's 33,000 undergraduate
5 students are Jewish.

6 66. UCLA tells its students that its policies exist to "create and
7 maintain a safe, supportive, and inclusive campus community that
8 engages students."⁵

9 67. The UCLA administration has repeatedly trumpeted its
10 commitment to inclusion. Indeed, UCLA stated that it "will never remain
11 silent when unlawful actions threaten our students and community
12 members."⁶

13 68. As a public university, UCLA has a policy for public protests that
14 includes time, place, and manner restrictions.⁷

15 69. The policy specifically notes that "speech and assembly on
16 university grounds" "must not interfere with the orderly operation of the
17 campus and must be conducted in a manner that reasonably protects
18 others from becoming involuntary audiences."

19 70. For instance, it violates the regulations to "block entrances to or
20 otherwise interfere with the free flow of traffic into and out of campus
21 buildings," "knowingly and willfully interfere with the peaceful conduct
22

23 ⁵ *Student Conduct Code*, UCLA Office of the Dean of Students,
24 <https://perma.cc/G6JD-E9TG>.

25 ⁶ UC President Janet Napolitano and UC Chancellors, *A Letter to the*
26 *UC Community on Today's DACA Decision*, UCLA Chancellor (June 18,
2020), <https://perma.cc/A2ZC-TR4F>.

27 ⁷ *Your First Amendment Rights as a Student at UCLA* at 3, UCLA
28 Student Affairs, <https://perma.cc/FP2Z-8NWC>.

1 of the activities of the campus or any campus facility by intimidating,
2 harassing, or obstructing any University employee, student, or any other
3 person having lawful business with the University,” and to “camp or
4 lodge, except in authorized facilities or locations.”⁸

5 71. UCLA’s policies do not allow private individuals to exercise
6 exclusive control over campus facilities or spaces.

7 72. UCLA also has an anti-discrimination policy, which protects
8 students and faculty from discrimination and harassment.

9 73. The policy includes reporting and investigation mechanisms and
10 promises that “[a]ny individual can report conduct that may be
11 Prohibited Conduct. The University will respond promptly and equitably
12 to such reports. This includes appropriate action to stop, prevent, and
13 remedy the Prohibited Conduct.”⁹

14 **B. Antisemitic Protests at UCLA Following the October 7th**
15 **Attack**

16 74. In the wake of the deadly Hamas attacks against Israel on October
17 7, 2023, protests emerged around the country, frequently on college
18 campuses.

19 75. These protests often included disturbing antisemitic language and
20 imagery.

21 76. As Chancellor Block has admitted in sworn testimony, UCLA has
22 not been “immune to the disturbing rise of antisemitism across our
23 country since October 7th.”¹⁰

24 ⁸ *Id.* at 7-8.

25 ⁹ *Anti-Discrimination Policy* at 5, University of California Systemwide
26 Office of Civil Rights (Feb. 20, 2024), <https://bit.ly/3KqZ1pj>.

27 ¹⁰ *Calling for Accountability: Stopping Antisemitic College Chaos:*
28 *Hearing Before the H. Comm. on Educ. & the Workforce*, 118th Cong. at

77. UCLA was also the site of antisemitic demonstrations.

78. For example, at an October 12, 2023, demonstration at Bruin Plaza—a thoroughfare in the heart of UCLA’s undergraduate campus—activists chanted “Itbah El Yahud” (“slaughter the Jews” in Arabic) and carried antisemitic signs.

79. Counter-protesters present at the time were identifiably Jewish, through cultural or religious clothing and jewelry, or were identifiably pro-Israel, based on holding or wearing insignia of Israeli flags.

80. Police officers were present but did not intervene.

81. A few weeks later, a UCLA faculty member found a piece of paper entitled “Loudmouth Jew” accompanied by a book cover prominently featuring a swastika on top of a pile of trash placed outside the faculty member’s home.

82. Figure 1 is a picture of the “Loudmouth Jew” paper.

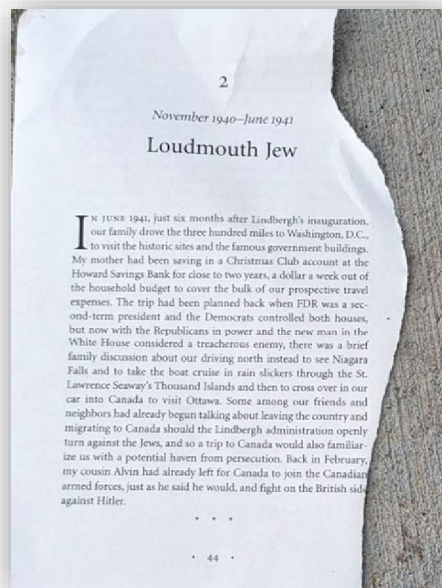


Figure 1

41:10-41:17, YouTube (May 23, 2024), <https://bit.ly/3R8V3FD> (statement of Chancellor Block).

83. Figure 2 is a picture of the book cover featuring a swastika.

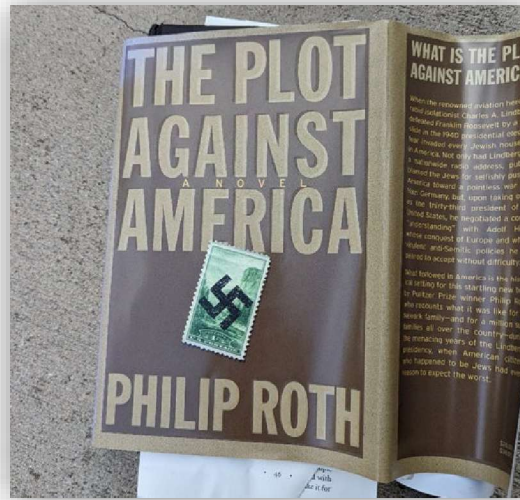


Figure 2

84. Chancellor Block issued a letter to the UCLA community on October 27, 2023, in which he acknowledged that the “ongoing conflict in the Middle East” had “stirred very deep emotions in many of us.”¹¹ He stated that these emotional responses do “not in the least give anyone in our community—or anyone visiting our campus—license to make our students, staff or faculty feel unsafe.”¹²

85. But the antisemitic protests at UCLA continued unabated.

86. On November 8, 2023, hundreds of activists swarmed the UCLA School of Law, holding signs and chanting “from the River to the Sea,” “there’s only one solution,” “intifada,” “death to Israel,” and “death to Jews.”

¹¹ Gene D. Block, *Maintaining a Safe Learning and Working Environment for All*, UCLA Chancellor (Oct. 27, 2023), <https://perma.cc/Q9A9-7F7T>.

¹² *Id.*

1 87. Also on November 8, 2023, at a Students for Justice in Palestine
2 protest, harassers chanted “beat that fucking Jew” through a megaphone
3 while bashing a piñata bearing an image of Israeli Prime Minister
4 Benjamin Netanyahu.¹³

5 88. In response to these threats of violence and displays of anti-Jewish
6 hostility, Chancellor Block sent another communication—an email to the
7 campus community that acknowledged a “rise in reprehensible acts of
8 Antisemitism” both globally and on campus.¹⁴ He described the
9 November 8, 2023, outburst as “an event” involving “protected speech
10 under the First Amendment.”¹⁵

11 89. Yet he was forced to acknowledge that “individuals exhibited
12 extremely hateful behavior and used despicable Antisemitic language,
13 which was captured on video and shared widely, frightening many within
14 our community.”¹⁶

15 90. Chancellor Block pledged to “work against” such “bigotry” and that
16 his “administration [would] launch[] its own set of efforts to strengthen
17 community and reaffirm our values in this period of intense strife.”¹⁷

18 91. These words proved hollow. In the following months, Jewish
19 students and faculty at UCLA began to raise safety concerns after anti-
20

21 ¹³ Greg Gilman, *UCLA Condemns ‘Hateful Behavior,’ ‘Antisemitic*
22 *Language’ from Pro-Palestinian Student Protesters*, Los Angeles
23 Magazine (Nov. 12, 2023), <https://bit.ly/3WMdWBK>.

24 ¹⁴ Gene D. Block, *Standing Against Bigotry at the University of*
25 *California*, UCLA Chancellor (Nov. 10, 2023), <https://perma.cc/4SMG-4T6C>.

26 ¹⁵ *Id.*

27 ¹⁶ *Id.*

28 ¹⁷ *Id.*

1 Israel protests caused numerous incidents affecting Jewish faculty, staff,
2 and students.

3 92. For instance, later in November, the Co-Director of UCLA Chabad,
4 Rabbi Dovid Gurevich, “said he thinks many Jewish students have felt
5 unsafe since the Oct. 7 attack and that his organization has recently
6 increased security measures.”¹⁸

7 93. And a number of Jewish students recounted seeing antisemitic
8 symbols (such as swastikas engraved into tables and trees), hearing anti-
9 Jewish chants, and being subject to harassment because they are Jewish.
10 These instances and others left many Jewish students and faculty feeling
11 “honestly scared for” their “life” when walking on campus.¹⁹

12 94. In another incident, of which Chancellor Block was aware, pro-
13 Palestinian activists were seen on campus holding knives.²⁰

14 95. Several Jewish students, including Shemuelian and Ghayoum,
15 were forced to miss class or attend class remotely to avoid pro-Palestinian
16 rallies on campus and out of fear for their own safety.

17 96. Activists also tore down and defaced posters depicting the names
18 and faces of the hostages brutally kidnapped by Hamas terrorists.

21 ¹⁸ Dylan Winward, *Survivor recounts experience of Oct. 7 attack at event*
22 *hosted by Chabad at UCLA*, Daily Bruin (Nov. 18, 2023),
23 <https://perma.cc/94HX-5YEQ>.

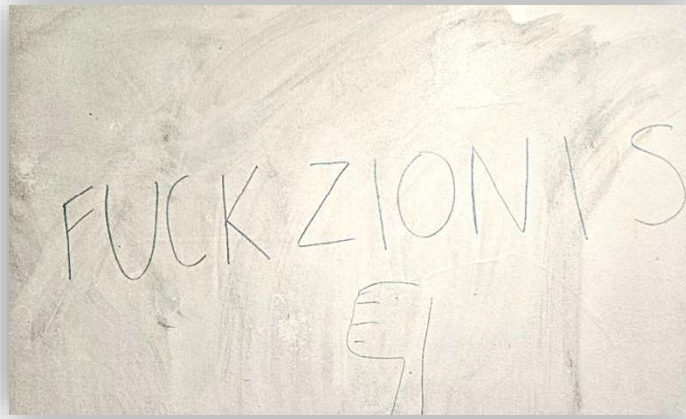
24 ¹⁹ Dylan Winward & Catherine Hamilton, *Jewish students express*
25 *concern over antisemitism on UCLA campus*, Daily Bruin (Nov. 19, 2023),
<https://perma.cc/TDP6-2876>.

26 ²⁰ *Calling for Accountability: Stopping Antisemitic College Chaos:*
27 *Hearing Before the H. Comm. on Educ. & the Workforce*, 118th Cong. at
28 2:27:14-2:27:40, YouTube (May 23, 2024), <https://bit.ly/3WYmUfm>
(statement of Chancellor Block).

1 97. On December 5, 2023, more than 350 faculty circulated an open
2 letter to Chancellor Block and the UCLA administration explaining that
3 these demonstrations resulted in “Jewish students, staff and faculty who
4 are afraid to be on campus, show solidarity with Israel or practice their
5 freedom of religion in public.”²¹

6 98. On another occasion, a UCLA faculty member observed that the
7 message “Free Palestine, Fuck Jews” was scrawled on the bathroom wall
8 in Schoenberg, UCLA’s music building. That graffiti was washed away
9 by custodians. But after the cleaning, it was quickly replaced with new
10 graffiti: “Fuck Zionists.”

11 99. Figure 3 is an image of the “Fuck Zionists” graffiti in the music
12 building.



13
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20 Figure 3

21 100. On December 6, 2023, Alpha Epsilon Pi—UCLA’s Jewish
22 fraternity—was instructed by UCLA PD to hire extra security for a party
23 it hosted as a safety precaution.
24

25 ²¹ See, e.g., UCLA Faculty Against Terror, *Op-ed: UCLA must condemn*
26 *Hamas attacks, fight antisemitism on campus*, Daily Bruin (Dec. 5, 2023),
27 <https://perma.cc/A6KU-XBFS>; Dylan Winward, *UCLA faces scrutiny for*
28 *safety issues at protests for Israel, Palestine*, Daily Bruin (Dec. 5, 2023),
<https://perma.cc/QQF8-U8F4>.

101. In February 2024, a scheduled talk at Royce Hall with former Israeli Minister of Foreign Affairs Tzipi Livni hosted by the Younes and Soraya Nazarian Center for Israel Studies was moved online in the wake of planned protests.²²

102. And, in late March 2024, an individual placed a disturbing antisemitic statue on campus in front of the UCLA Luskin Conference Center. The statue depicted a several-foot-tall pig holding a bag of money and a birdcage with a keffiyeh, alongside a bucket painted with a star of David.²³

103. Figure 4 is a photograph of the statue.



Figure 4

104. This antisemitic statue was designed and intended to threaten Jews and make them feel unsafe and unwelcome on UCLA's campus.

²² See, e.g., Michael Starr, *Tzipi Livni UCLA talk moved online after anti-Israel protest*, The Jerusalem Post (Feb. 28, 2024), <https://perma.cc/L9LD-4GC7>.

²³ See, e.g., David Myers, *Op-ed: Antisemitic imagery at UC Regents meeting protest threatens campus discourse*, Daily Bruin (Apr. 2, 2024), <https://perma.cc/E67X-LSJT>.

1 105. The statue was far from the only public display of antisemitism
2 on the UCLA campus.

3 106. Antisemitic images and chants became commonplace.
4 Swastikas, other Nazi references, and other antisemitic imagery
5 appeared throughout campus.

6 **C. A Jew Exclusion Zone is Established on Campus**

7 107. After a pro-Hamas protest encampment was established at
8 Columbia University on April 17, 2024, activists at other colleges and
9 universities around the country quickly began to copy the protest
10 strategy.²⁴

11 108. On April 25, 2024, a group of activists “established,” as
12 Chancellor Block described it, “an unauthorized physical encampment on
13 part of Royce Quad.”²⁵

14 109. Royce Quad, also known as Dickson Plaza, is a large, grassy
15 space located between two buildings to its north (Royce Hall and Haines
16 Hall), and two buildings to its south (Powell Library and Kaplan Hall),
17 which represent the original four buildings of UCLA’s campus.

18 110. Royce Quad is one of the most-frequented areas on campus
19 where students gather during the day and between classes. It is also a
20 thoroughfare that students and faculty routinely use to access the rest of
21 UCLA’s campus, including buildings like the Student Activities Center
22 and the main recreational facility, the John Wooden Center, both of
23 which are located just southwest of the Quad. It is also located a short
24

25
26 ²⁴ See, e.g., Jonathan Park et al., *In Photos: A nation shaken by camps for Gaza*, Daily Trojan (May 2, 2024), <https://perma.cc/XF2W-FRP8>.

27 ²⁵ Gene D. Block, *Affirming our Values in a Challenging Time*, UCLA
28 Chancellor (Apr. 30, 2024), <https://perma.cc/T79X-62MZ>.

1 walk from many academic buildings, including UCLA's business school
2 and law school.

3 111. Royce Hall is considered "the symbol of UCLA," "distinguished
4 by its impeccable beauty."²⁶ Its award-winning auditorium hosts many
5 performances and events every year. Royce Hall also has seminar and
6 meeting rooms and hosts UCLA classes.

7 112. Powell Library, in turn, is UCLA's main undergraduate library.
8 Powell Library is not only UCLA's most popular place to study, but "also
9 offers a wide variety of programming, including exhibits, concerts,
10 dances, readings and other events that support student learning and
11 creativity."²⁷

12 113. The encampment was set up on the Royce Quad near both Royce
13 Hall and Powell Library.²⁸

14 114. At times, it extended as far west as the Janss Steps, a long
15 staircase leading up to Royce Quad.

16 115. Those inside the encampment chanted antisemitic slurs like
17 "this is the final solution," "fuck Israel," "death to Jews," "death to Israel,"
18 "intifada revolution," and "from the River to the Sea."

19 116. Chancellor Block later admitted in sworn testimony that
20 "intifada revolution" and "from the River to the Sea" are antisemitic
21 slogans and are potentially dangerous.²⁹

22 ²⁶ UCLA, Royce Hall, <https://perma.cc/8FCB-W5HU>.

23 ²⁷ UCLA, Powell Library, <https://perma.cc/VG6D-LA6H>.

24 ²⁸ See Julia Zhou et al., Gallery: UCLA students supporting Palestine
25 organize encampment in Dickson Plaza, Daily Bruin (Apr. 27, 2024),
26 <https://perma.cc/27KB-V3Y9>.

27 ²⁹ *Calling for Accountability: Stopping Antisemitic College Chaos:*
28 *Hearing Before the H. Comm. on Educ. & the Workforce*, 118th Cong. at

1 117. The use of antisemitic imagery was also common. These images
2 included money symbols and other references that play on well-known
3 antisemitic tropes and posters with drawings of pigs. Inverted red
4 triangles, a common image used by Hamas to denote Jewish targets, were
5 also present.

6 118. Other activists held signs with the Star of David crossed out, a
7 swastika being compared to the Israeli flag, or reading “Nazionist.”

8 119. Figure 5 is a photograph of an antisemitic sign displayed near
9 the UCLA encampment.



Figure 5

27 3:06:20-3:07:07:10, YouTube (May 23, 2024), <https://bit.ly/4dVuDPW>
28 (statement of Chancellor Block).

1 120. Figure 6 depicts chalking on campus sidewalks with a swastika,
2 a star of David, and the “Nazionist” statement.



11 Figure 6

12 121. On at least one occasion, the word “Royce” on the “Royce Hall”
13 sign was replaced with the word “Intifada,” so that the sign read Intifada
14 Hall.

15 122. Figure 7 is a photograph of the activists’ sign dubbing Royce Hall
16 Intifada Hall.



24 Figure 7

25 123. Others scrawled graffiti on campus buildings and displayed anti-
26 Jewish slogans on campus.
27
28

124. Figures 8 and 9 are photographs of examples of such statements.



Figure 8



Figure 9

125. Posters depicting the hostages kidnapped and tortured by Hamas were also ripped down and defaced.

126. Some activists charked Stars of David onto UCLA's sidewalks alongside directions to "Step Here."

127. Figure 10 is a photograph of such a "Step Here" chalking.



Figure 10

1 128. The encampment was eventually reinforced with barricades, as
2 activists established checkpoints for the creation of a “Jew Exclusion
3 Zone.”

4 129. To pass through these checkpoints, a person needed to agree to
5 the activists’ “demands.” These “demands” required any person who
6 wished to enter the encampment to condemn Israel as a committer of
7 “apartheid[] and genocide of the Palestinian people,” to call for “an end
8 to the occupation and genocide in Palestine,” and to agree that UCLA
9 should “[s]ever all UC-wide connections to Israeli universities, including
10 study abroad programs, fellowships, seminars, and research
11 collaborations, and UCLA’s Nazarian Center.”

12 130. Even if the person expressed agreement with the activists’
13 demands, he would still be denied entry if there was no one already in
14 the encampment who would “vouch” for him.

15 131. If the person succeeded in finding someone who could vouch for
16 him, then he would be given a wristband or other form of pre-approved
17 identification and allowed to pass through.

18 132. At these checkpoints, students and faculty were frequently
19 asked if they were a “Zionist,” or accused of being “Zionists,” and were
20 denied entry. Others were denied passage simply for wearing a Star of
21 David necklace.³⁰

22 133. For example, one student was stopped by activists at the
23 encampment because “you don’t have a wristband” and then, when he
24 questioned why they wouldn’t let Jewish students in, he was asked, “[a]re
25

26
27 ³⁰ Jenny Jarvie, ‘Are You a Zionist?’ Checkpoints at UCLA encampment
28 provoked fear, debate among Jews, LA Times (May 9, 2024),
<https://perma.cc/X3TG-EF4J>.

1 you a Zionist?” When he responded affirmatively, the activists responded
2 that “we don’t let Zionists inside.”

3 134. On information and belief, a case manager within UCLA’s Office
4 of Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion called a UCLA student on or about
5 May 20, 2024, and asked the student if he was “aware that the protesters
6 had an agreement with the University to screen students based on their
7 viewpoints.”

8 135. These checkpoints prevented faculty, staff, and students from
9 accessing the Powell Library, Royce Hall, other classrooms and UCLA
10 facilities, and other areas of campus.

11 136. Figure 11 is a photograph of the UCLA encampment and the
12 barricade that the activists erected.



Figure 11

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22 137. Campus security staff turned away students and faculty,
23 including Plaintiffs Ghayoum, Shemuelian, and Shamsa, who were not
24 approved by the activists and thus refused to allow or to help them pass
25 through Royce Quad to Powell Library or Royce Hall.
26

27 138. Signs in UCLA colors and emblazoned with UCLA’s logo that
28 were posted near the encampment proclaimed that “University of

1 California systemwide policy guidance directs UCLA not to request law
2 enforcement involvement preemptively, and only if absolutely necessary
3 to protect the physical safety of our campus community.” Figure 12
4 depicts one such sign.



Figure 12

139. At one point, Defendant Hunt went into the encampment and sat
with the activists to negotiate with them.³¹

140. Dozens of faculty members supported the activists in their
efforts to set up and maintain the encampment.³²

³¹ *Calling for Accountability: Stopping Antisemitic College Chaos: Hearing Before the H. Comm. on Educ. & the Workforce*, 118th Cong. at 1:18:32-1:18:59 YouTube (May 23, 2024), <https://bit.ly/4feNUNl> (statement of Chancellor Block).

³² See, e.g., UCLA Department of History, *Statement of Members of the Department of History in Response to the Attack on the Encampment on 30 April 2024*, UCLA: Division of Social Sciences (May 1, 2024), <https://perma.cc/AB66-7BKK> (members of the department were at the encampment overnight); UCLA Department of History, *Statement of Members of the Department of History in Response to Clearing the*

1 141. Figure 13 is a photograph of a pro-encampment faculty protest
2 on April 29, 2024.³³



Figure 13

14 142. On information and belief, these faculty encouraged the activists
15 to maintain the encampment despite the rampant violations of stated
16 policy and encouraged the UCLA administration to continue to allow the
17 illegal encampment to remain in place unabated.

18 143. Faculty members called for fellow faculty to excuse student
19 absences related to presence at the encampment, and the UCLA Faculty
20 for Justice in Palestine called for "faculty to show support through [their]
21 physical presence at the protest."

22
23
24
25 *Encampment*, UCLA: Division of Social Sciences (May 2, 2024),
26 <https://perma.cc/W727-9GV7>.

27 ³³ Clara Harter, UCLA faculty walk out as pro-Palestinian
28 demonstrations, counterprotests grow across California campuses, East
Bay Times (Apr. 30, 2024), <https://perma.cc/94DE-ZG37>.

1 144. Figure 14 is a screenshot of a faculty group encouraging faculty
2 to attend the protest and excuse encampment-related absences.

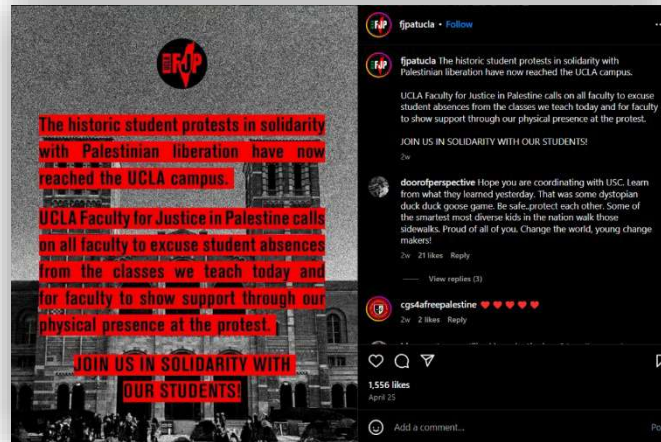


Figure 14

12 145. Some UCLA staff and faculty members chose to host classes and
13 study sessions from inside the encampment and offered students
14 participating in the encampment better grades and extra credit.

15 146. For example, on April 30, 2024, while the encampment was still
16 in place, a lecturer within UCLA's labor studies department posted on X
17 a picture of himself standing outside a graffiti-covered barricade and
18 stated: "At UCLA's Free Palestine zone in solidarity with the students in
19 my class. I will do all our classes for from [sic] the encampment. Free
20 Palestine."

21 147. Other faculty cancelled classes or held office hours near the
22 encampment.

23 148. Faculty members were aware of the antisemitic nature of the
24 encampment and the systematic exclusion of Jewish students and faculty
25 from the encampment.

26 149. In fact, in an email sent on April 30, 2024, Plaintiff Ghayoum's
27 history professor stated that he would hold additional "office hours ...
28

1 across from the encampment, if there is some space” because he wished
2 to “give students holding down the encampment a chance to meet with
3 me.” If a student, such as Ghayoum, did not “feel comfortable coming in
4 close proximity to th[e] encampment,” such a student was required to
5 contact the professor separately to set up an appointment.

6 **D. UCLA Facilitates the Anti-Jewish Segregation**

7 150. UCLA’s senior leadership team was aware of the possibility that
8 an encampment would form on UCLA’s campus.

9 151. On or around April 23, 2024, UCLA’s senior leadership team,
10 including without limitation Defendants Beck and Gorden, discussed
11 how UCLA might respond to a potential encampment, given that
12 encampments had appeared on other campuses around the country.

13 152. Yet once it arose, the encampment operated for a week without
14 interference from Defendants, and indeed with their support via the
15 failure to enforce stated policies or allow ordinary law enforcement
16 intervention.

17 153. In fact, the encampment grew larger throughout the week, but
18 Defendants still did not take actions to dismantle it.

19 154. Defendant Beck was aware of the establishment of the
20 encampment by as early as 4:30 AM on April 25, 2024.

21 155. As Defendant Beck stated, the senior leadership team agreed
22 that the encampment would “need[] to be removed at some point”; but
23 they did not make specific plans to instruct law enforcement and campus
24 security—who directly reported to Beck—to remove the encampment.
25 Beck Decl., ECF 62-3 ¶¶ 5, 10.

26 156. In fact, instead of requesting the assistance of law enforcement,
27 the senior leadership team, including without limitation Defendant Beck,
28 directed the installation of barriers made of bike racks around the

1 encampment when it first arose on April 25, with more being installed at
2 the senior leadership team's direction on April 27, 2024.

3 157. Also on April 27, 2024, a campus-wide alert specifically noted
4 that UCLA had placed additional security around the encampment to
5 assist the activists, noting that "[s]afety personnel in Student Affairs
6 Mitigators (SAMs) and Public Safety Aides (PSAs) uniforms are around
7 the encampment site, and CSC security teams are also located
8 throughout campus."³⁴

9 158. CSC stands for Contemporary Services Corporation, which is a
10 private security company with experience managing crowds and
11 providing event security, including at colleges and universities.

12 159. Figure 15 shows the CSC staff that (as further described below)
13 stopped Plaintiff Shemuelian and ordered her away from the
14 encampment area.



Figure 15

³⁴ Seán Devine, *Campus Activity Updates*, UCLA: Bruins Safe Online (Apr. 27, 2024), <https://perma.cc/FN87-7NCM>.

1 160. UCLA campus security was under the supervision of Defendant
2 Beck, and upon information and belief was stationed pursuant to the
3 decisions of the senior leadership team.

4 161. Defendants instructed these various security groups not to
5 intervene and to discourage unapproved persons from attempting to cross
6 through the areas blocked by the activists.

7 162. On information and belief, neither Defendant Beck nor any other
8 member of the senior leadership team instructed police or security
9 personnel to help Jewish students and faculty cross the encampment
10 area to access campus buildings.

11 163. Instead, campus security staff, acting as agents of Defendants,
12 directed Jewish students and faculty away from the encampment and, in
13 some cases, stated that they needed permission from the activists to
14 access the encampment, essentially acting as force multipliers to the
15 activists manning the barricades.

16 164. As described more fully below, Plaintiffs all experienced the
17 effects of Defendants' directive to security to redirect Jewish students
18 and faculty away from the encampments or to not intervene in even
19 physical skirmishes.

20 165. These include but are not limited to Frankel's observations of
21 April 25, 2024, when a group of activists left the encampment,
22 surrounding members of a counter-protest, tearing down their signs,
23 taking pictures of them, and assaulting them, and Shamsa's experience
24 on April 28 of being pushed to the ground while security stood watching.

25 166. Additionally, on or about April 29, 2024, a parent of a Jewish
26 student called the UCLA PD and reported that her son had been denied
27 access to campus because he was Jewish and did not have an activist-
28 approved wristband.

1 167. During the conversation, the police dispatcher said: “the police
2 are not intervening with that right now, and this is coming from the
3 University. So if you had any questions or concerns, you would take it
4 with the University itself. ... We have received a directive to not
5 intervene at this time, yes. ... I would suggest contacting the Chancellor’s
6 office or higher ups in the University with your concerns. ... We’re not
7 forcing them to move out of the area. ... All I’m saying is we’re not
8 unblocking the entrances. ... The school is saying that they will not be
9 removed at this time.”

10 168. These exclusionary policies were reiterated in a campus-wide
11 alert sent on April 28. Instead of ensuring that Jewish students could
12 pass through the area, the alert notes that “[w]e’ve taken several steps
13 to help ensure people on campus know about the demonstration so they
14 can avoid the area if they wish.”³⁵

15 169. The alert also again noted that “[w]e also have safety teams who
16 are wearing Student Affairs Mitigators (SAMs), Public Safety Aides
17 (PSAs) and CSC security uniforms throughout the demonstration site.”³⁶

18 170. And, consistent with the UCLA signs hung near the
19 encampment shown in Figure 12, the alert stated that it would not
20 “request law enforcement involvement preemptively,” but “only if
21 absolutely necessary to protect the physical safety of our campus
22 community.”³⁷

24 ³⁵ Seán Devine, *Campus Activity Updates*, UCLA: Bruins Safe Online
25 (Apr. 28, 2024), <https://perma.cc/33DY-F74E>.

26 ³⁶ *Id.*

27 ³⁷ *Id.* Mary Osako, vice chancellor for UCLA Strategic Communications,
28 had previously issued this same statement on April 26, 2024. *See*

1 171. This statement of UCLA's exclusionary policy not to request
2 preemptive assistance refers to the Robinson-Edley Report, a document
3 published by the University of California system that, according to
4 UCLA, "affords UC campuses broad discretion to respond to protests that
5 violate their policies without unduly impeding freedom of expression."
6 ECF 62 at 10-11.

7 172. This guidance provides a "flexible standard that," as Defendant
8 Beck explained, "allows UCLA to make informed judgments based on the
9 context of each situation." Beck Decl., ECF 62-3 ¶ 14.

10 173. UCLA's toleration of clear violations of stated policies, and its
11 establishment of an exclusionary policy toward Jews, persisted even
12 though UCLA acknowledged on April 29, 2024, that "some physical
13 altercations broke out among demonstrators on Royce Quad" on April
14 28.³⁸

15 174. The April 28 violence included a female student's suffering a
16 concussion after clashing with an encampment member and another
17 female student being pepper-sprayed by a member of the encampment.

18 175. The exclusionary policies also persisted notwithstanding the fact
19 that the senior leadership team, including without limitation Defendant
20 Beck, was aware by at least April 29 that encampment activists were
21 using the barricades to block access to campus facilities.

22 176. Chancellor Block was fully aware of the exclusionary policies as
23 well. On April 30, Block sent a letter to the entire UCLA community
24 acknowledging that the "unauthorized physical encampment" had led to

25 _____
26 *Statement on Demonstrations*, UCLA Newsroom (updated Apr. 28, 2024,
4:19 PM), <https://perma.cc/HN5U-QWXP>.

27 ³⁸ Seán Devine, *Campus Activity Updates*, UCLA: Bruins Safe Online
28 (Apr. 29, 2024), <https://perma.cc/Q46U-BS7Z>.

1 “frankly ... shocking and shameful” “tactics,” that the encampment
2 included “instances of violence completely at odds with our values,” and
3 that the encampment had resulted in “students on their way to class
4 [being] physically blocked from accessing parts of the campus.”³⁹

5 177. He further acknowledged that these “shameful” tactics left
6 students feeling “bullied, threatened and afraid,” and left “many,”
7 “especially our Jewish students, in a state of anxiety and fear.”⁴⁰

8 178. Yet despite this knowledge, Defendants continued to refuse to
9 eliminate the Jew Exclusion Zone at the heart of UCLA’s campus.

10 179. Instead, Chancellor Block and the senior leadership team
11 continued to instruct the UCLA PD not to intervene.⁴¹ As a result, many
12 Jewish students, faculty, and staff continued to be barred from accessing
13 areas of campus generally available to the entire community.

14 180. The same day Chancellor Block sent his letter, the University
15 acknowledged that the encampment was impeding student access to
16 certain parts of campus.

17 181. At 8:00 AM, the University sent a Campus Activity Update
18 tagged as a “Public Safety” alert stating that “The access to Royce Quad
19 is limited and as such, please enter Powell and Kaplan Hall from the
20 south-facing entrances; Royce and Haines Hall are accessible through the
21 north or west entrances. We will continue to ensure people on campus
22 know about the demonstration so they can avoid the area if they wish.
23 This includes having student affairs representatives stationed near

24 ³⁹ Block, *Affirming Our Values in a Challenging Time*, *supra* note 25.

25 ⁴⁰ *Id.*

26 ⁴¹ *Id.* (asking that law enforcement only “investigate the recent acts of
27 violence” but not intervene to protect Jewish students or secure their
28 access to campus).

1 Royce quad to let Bruins and visitors know about the encampment,
2 redirect them if desired and to serve as a resource for their needs.”⁴²

3 182. The alert also stated that UCLA was evaluating “[e]vents and
4 activities” “on a case-by-case basis” to determine whether they could
5 continue as scheduled.⁴³

6 183. That same afternoon, the University announced that “[a]ccess to
7 Royce Hall is now closed through Friday. Alternate locations are being
8 identified as options for classes taking place in Royce. Instructors will
9 inform students about further information regarding class location.
10 Faculty should reach out to their departments for possible classroom
11 reassignments.”⁴⁴ UCLA also closed Powell Library early at 5 PM.⁴⁵

12 184. The alerts did not direct activists to remove the barricades—and
13 did nothing to ensure that Jewish faculty and staff could access academic
14 buildings and Royce Quad.

15 185. In sum, Defendants acknowledged the threat to Jewish students,
16 opted to officially close crucial academic buildings to facilitate the
17 encampment, and did nothing to clear the illegal encampment or stop
18 activists at the encampment from blocking access to Powell Library and
19 other buildings on Royce Quad or to guarantee the ability of Jewish
20 students and faculty to traverse campus safely and freely.

21 186. After refusing to intervene to protect the rights of Jewish
22 students and faculty for days, Defendants (including the senior

23
24 ⁴² Seán Devine, *Campus Activity Updates*, UCLA: Bruins Safe Online
(Apr. 30, 2024, 8:00 AM), <https://perma.cc/39EX-FXGR>.

25 ⁴³ *Id.*

26 ⁴⁴ Seán Devine, *Campus Activity Updates*, UCLA: Bruins Safe Online
27 (Apr. 30, 2024, 4:25 PM), <https://perma.cc/2XHC-8HKB>.

28 ⁴⁵ *Id.*

1 leadership team) for the first time authorized UCLA PD and outside law
2 enforcement to intervene only after a confrontation between encampment
3 members and counter-protesters escalated into a violent clash on the
4 evening of April 30, 2024.⁴⁶

5 187. Though UCLA PD and LAPD intervened, they continued to allow
6 the encampment to remain standing, including the barricades.

7 188. Defendant Block explained Defendants' decision in an email to
8 the entire campus community on May 1, 2024. The email condemned the
9 "attack" on "the encampment that has been established ... to advocate for
10 Palestinian rights" by "a group of instigators."⁴⁷ It was only after this
11 "attack" that UCLA decided to "request[] support from external law
12 enforcement agencies to help end this appalling assault, quell the
13 fighting and protect our community."⁴⁸ The email said nothing about
14 prior attacks—both physical and verbal—on Jewish students and faculty
15 as they tried to access academic buildings and traverse Royce Quad, nor
16 did it promise to allow safe passage to Jewish students and faculty going
17 forward.⁴⁹

18 189. Nor did it mention anything about disbanding the encampment.

19 190. True to the email's commitment, the encampment remained in
20 place on May 1, 2024. And UCLA and Defendants did not restore full
21 access to campus for Plaintiffs or other Jewish faculty, staff, and
22 students. Instead, UCLA took several actions, including cancelling "all
23

24 ⁴⁶ Gene D. Block, Condemning Violence in our Community, UCLA
25 Chancellor (May 1, 2024), <https://perma.cc/KB3A-7Q3W>.

26 ⁴⁷ *Id.*

27 ⁴⁸ *Id.*

28 ⁴⁹ *Id.*

1 classes” on May 1, keeping Royce Hall closed at least through May 3, and
2 closing Powell Library through the weekend.⁵⁰ They also required remote
3 classes on May 2 and 3 and closed other areas of campus, including
4 Geffen Academy, Lab School, and Early Care and Education.⁵¹

5 191. On May 2, Chancellor Block sent a second email, acknowledging
6 that the encampment was “unlawful” and “a breach of policy” that his
7 administration had nonetheless “allowed ... to remain in place” and that
8 it had resulted in “[d]emonstrators directly interfer[ing] with instruction
9 by blocking students’ pathways to classrooms” for “several days.”⁵² The
10 email explained that “early this morning,” i.e., May 2, he and other UCLA
11 officials “made the decision to direct UCPD and outside law enforcement
12 officers to enter and clear the encampment.”⁵³

13 192. The email went on to describe the “carefully developed” plan that
14 law enforcement used to clear the encampment, which included “giv[ing]
15 [the activists] several warnings” and “offer[ing] the opportunity to leave
16 peacefully with their belongings before officers entered the area.”⁵⁴

17 193. Chancellor Block has admitted in sworn testimony that the
18 “encampment was against policy” and “violated time, place, and
19
20
21

22 ⁵⁰ Seán Devine, *Campus Activity Updates*, UCLA: Bruins Safe Online
23 (May 1, 2024, 8:00 AM), <https://perma.cc/8SLY-QNLW>.

24 ⁵¹ Seán Devine, *Campus Activity Updates*, UCLA: Bruins Safe Online
25 (May 1, 2024, 6:30 PM), <https://perma.cc/3XXA-FLEC>.

26 ⁵² Gene D. Block, *Our Community is in Deep Pain*, UCLA Chancellor
27 (May 2, 2024), <https://perma.cc/E66L-Q5UA>.

28 ⁵³ *Id.*

⁵⁴ *Id.*

1 manner.”⁵⁵ And he has stated that he and the University administration
2 “should have been prepared to immediately remove the encampment if
3 and when the safety of our community was put at risk.”⁵⁶

4 194. His administration’s failed response to the encampment led
5 Chancellor Block to conclude that “urgent changes [were] needed in how
6 we administer safety operations.”⁵⁷

7 195. Thus, on May 5, 2024, Chancellor Block announced the creation
8 of a new “Office of Campus Safety” that reports directly to Block and that
9 is tasked with overseeing UCLA PD and other departments.⁵⁸ Block also
10 announced the creation of “a formal advisory group with expert leaders”
11 to assist this newly created office.⁵⁹

12 196. Chancellor Block tapped Defendant Rick Braziel to lead the
13 Office of Campus Safety “as its inaugural associate vice chancellor.”⁶⁰
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20 ⁵⁵ *Calling for Accountability: Stopping Antisemitic College Chaos:*
21 *Hearing Before the H. Comm. on Educ. & the Workforce*, 118th Cong. at
22 2:45:21-2:45:27 YouTube (May 23, 2024), <https://bit.ly/4ha9PHn>
(statement of Chancellor Block).

23 ⁵⁶ *Id.* at 45:03-45:08.

24 ⁵⁷ Gene D. Block, *Changes to Campus Security Operations*, UCLA
25 Chancellor (May 5, 2024), <https://perma.cc/Y9DV-4A3H>.

26 ⁵⁸ *Id.*

27 ⁵⁹ *Id.*

28 ⁶⁰ *Id.*

E. Radical Groups Continue Constructing Encampments on UCLA's Campus, and UCLA Fails to Respond

197. UCLA's tardy decision to finally end the blatant segregation and targeted harassment of Jews did not bring an end to the matter.

198. Radical groups affiliated with the encampment have continued to call for similar actions and have even threatened that bolder actions are soon to follow.

199. Even after the encampment was taken down, UCLA's campus was consumed with anti-Israel protests and further attempts at occupying parts of campus.

200. The same day the encampment was finally cleared, Students for Justice in Palestine at UCLA, one of the primary organizers of the encampment, promised "we will not stop, we will not rest."⁶¹

201. And, four days after the encampment was cleared, activists associated with the encampment posted a letter in the name of the "The Determined Palestine Solidarity Encampment," stating "we will not rest until they divest."⁶²

202. Consistent with the policy it followed since this wave of rampant antisemitism took hold, however, UCLA refused to address these threats and actions "preemptively."

203. Instead, UCLA extended its requirement for classes to be held remotely over the weekend of May 4 and 5.⁶³

⁶¹ UCLA Palestine Solidarity Encampment, *Precursory Statement from UCLA Palestine Solidarity Encampment* (May 2, 2024), <https://perma.cc/Y3P9-3MCK>.

⁶² Palestine Solidarity Encampment at UCLA, *Refusing Co-optation* (May 6, 2024), <https://perma.cc/TW3A-BZXY>.

⁶³ Seán Devine, *Campus Activity Updates*, UCLA: Bruins Safe Online (May 3, 2024), <https://perma.cc/R2F8-MKVS>.

204. And though UCLA attempted to return to in-person learning on May 6, that plan proved to be short-lived. That same day, activists again attempted to occupy Moore Hall—home to the UCLA School of Education and Information Studies.

205. Figure 16 shows an Instagram post from Students for Justice in Palestine at UCLA calling for students to occupy Moore Hall on May 6, 2024.⁶⁴

206. Figure 17 shows a door in Moore Hall with text over the top posted by Students for Justice in Palestine at UCLA.⁶⁵



Figure 16



Figure 17

207. One week later, on May 13, 2024, Students for Justice in Palestine at UCLA and other affiliated groups called for activists to block

⁶⁴ @SJPatUCLA, Instagram (May 6, 2024), <https://perma.cc/44CJ-XEJW?type=image> (call to assemble at Moore Hall).

⁶⁵ @SJPatUCLA, Instagram Story (May 6, 2024) (photo of occupation of Moore Hall).

1 access to two parking decks on campus.⁶⁶ In response, numerous activists
2 marched and chanted in front of the parking deck and blocked access to
3 the entrance point.

4 208. Figure 18 shows an image of an Instagram post by Students for
5 Justice in Palestine at UCLA calling for activists to assemble to block the
6 parking decks.



Figure 18

19 209. Accordingly, early on the morning of May 6, 2024, the University
20 declared that "[c]lasses and work in Moore Hall will be remote today due
21 to ongoing disruptions."⁶⁷

22 210. Later that same day, the University announced that "[a]ll classes
23 are moving remote today and campus operations are limited due to
24

25 ⁶⁶ @SJPatUCLA, Instagram (May 13, 2024), <https://perma.cc/A295-Y94M>.
26

27 ⁶⁷ Seán Devine, *Campus Activity Updates*, UCLA: Bruins Safe Online
28 (May 6, 2024, 8:30 AM), <https://perma.cc/L4FM-VM4Y>.

1 ongoing disruptions.”⁶⁸ An announcement that afternoon declared that
2 classes would be remote for May 6th through 10th.⁶⁹

3 211. That announcement also stated that “Royce Hall and Powell
4 Library are closed and will remain so through Friday, May 10.”⁷⁰

5 212. Transfer Bruin Day, originally scheduled to be held on May 11,
6 2024, was postponed and moved online in response to ongoing threats of
7 disruption.⁷¹

8 213. Starting May 14, 2024, the same groups that ran the
9 encampment put on a series of full-day teach-in events on Royce Quad
10 “to reclaim both [their] space and ideas.”

11 214. On the morning of May 23, 2024, the same day that Chancellor
12 Block testified to Congress about antisemitism on UCLA’s campus, the
13 “Collective for the Liberation of Palestine”—an assortment of student
14 groups who instigated the original encampment and now dubbed
15 themselves the “student intifada”—established another encampment,
16 setting up tents and barricades on Kerckhoff Patio, near the Bruin Walk
17 thoroughfare.

18 215. Defendants Beck and Braziel recounted this incident in a
19 statement to the community, stating that the activists established a new
20

21 ⁶⁸ Seán Devine, *Campus Activity Updates*, UCLA: Bruins Safe Online
22 (May 6, 2024, 10:15 AM), <https://perma.cc/P5N7-4GW6>.

23 ⁶⁹ Seán Devine, *Campus Activity Updates*, UCLA: Bruins Safe Online
24 (May 6, 2024, 4:00 PM), <https://perma.cc/E5KD-Y67Y>.

25 ⁷⁰ *Id.*

26 ⁷¹ See Seán Devine, *Recent Updates*, UCLA: Bruins Safe Online (May 6-
27 11, 2024), <https://perma.cc/NQM2-YGK9>; see also Alexandra Crosnoe,
28 *Transfer Bruin Day postponed, moved online following on-campus demonstrations*, Daily Bruin (May 9, 2024), <https://perma.cc/Q6CG-LMFE>.

1 encampment “erecting barricades, establishing fortifications and
2 blocking access to parts of the campus and buildings” and “disrupting
3 campus operations” on Kerckhoff Patio.⁷²

4 216. Defendant Braziel, to whom the chief of UCLA PD now “reports
5 ... and takes direction,” Braziel Decl., ECF 62-5 ¶ 2, explained the
6 incident this way: after being told to “disperse,” the activists relocated to
7 another building, again “barricad[ing] access” and “committ[ing] acts of
8 vandalism.”⁷³ The vandalism included writing the now-common phrase
9 of “Intifada Hall” on an outside wall of Dodd Hall. Only after all this, and
10 another request to “disperse,” did law enforcement move in.⁷⁴

11 217. Then, on June 10, activists again established encampments,
12 calling for *intifada* and prohibiting Jewish students from entering. First,
13 the activists “marched to the walkway at the top of the Janss Steps and
14 set up an unauthorized and unlawful encampment with tents, canopies,
15 wooden shields, and water-filled barriers.”⁷⁵ Acting under the direction
16 of Defendant Braziel, the police “issued multiple dispersal orders,” but
17 the “unauthorized” encampment nevertheless “restricted access to the
18 general public” and “disrupted nearby final exams.”⁷⁶ The group
19 eventually marched to the Kerckhoff Patio, where they again “set up an
20

21 ⁷² *Statement on demonstrators on Kerckhoff patio*, UCLA Newsroom
(May 23, 2024), <https://perma.cc/7L6U-47G4>.

22 ⁷³ Rick Braziel, *Updates on campus safety and recent demonstrations*,
23 UCLA Newsroom (May 24, 2024), <https://perma.cc/7PA9-66Q3>.

24 ⁷⁴ *Id.*

25 ⁷⁵ UCLA Police Department, *News Release: UCLA Police Department*
26 *Statement Regarding the Unlawful Encampments and Subsequent*
27 *Arrests on Monday, June 10, 2024*, UCLA (June 10, 2024, 10:30 PM),
<https://perma.cc/7M92-6X8G>.

28 ⁷⁶ *Id.*

1 unauthorized and unlawful encampment with tents, canopies, and
2 barricades with patio furniture,” “restricted access to the general public,”
3 and “enter[ed] Moore Hall, ... disrupt[ing] nearby final exams.”⁷⁷ After
4 more “dispersal orders,” rather than leaving campus, “[t]he group then
5 marched to the courtyard between Dodd Hall and the School of Law,”
6 known as Shapiro Courtyard, where they again “set up another
7 unauthorized and unlawful encampment,” “restricted access to the
8 general public in violation of University policy,” and “disrupted nearby
9 final exams.”⁷⁸

10 218. “As a result of the unauthorized and unlawful encampments at
11 the three locations, the group damaged the Shapiro fountain, spray-
12 painted brick walkways, tampered with fire safety equipment, damaged
13 patio furniture, stripped wire from electrical fixtures, and vandalized
14 vehicles.”⁷⁹

15 219. The following day, Defendant Braziel sent out a campus-wide
16 email alert providing additional details about the June 10 encampment.⁸⁰
17 Calling the encampment “demonstration activity,” Braziel recognized
18 that the encampment once again “resulted in violence, destruction of
19 property and the blocking of student access to parts of campus. ... These
20 actions also prevented students from completing their final exams.”⁸¹
21
22

23 ⁷⁷ *Id.*

24 ⁷⁸ *Id.*

25 ⁷⁹ *Id.*

26 ⁸⁰ Rick Braziel, *Condemning Monday’s Violence On Campus*, UCLA
27 Newsroom (June 11, 2024), <https://perma.cc/5WLJ-3WUG>.

28 ⁸¹ *Id.*

1 220. Braziel’s email went on to describe how the “activity” involved a
2 series of violent attacks and vandalism, including “dy[ing] the water in
3 Shapiro Fountain red, us[ing] water-filled barriers and chicken wire to
4 block the area, us[ing] amplified sound, and set[ting] up tents and
5 canopies.”⁸²

6 221. Rather than taking swift action, these protesters were simply
7 told to “disperse.”⁸³ They did not. Instead, they “moved to Kerckhoff patio
8 carrying wooden shields,” where they “proceeded to vandalize property
9 with permanent red paint and erected barriers that blocked students and
10 the public from accessing that part of campus.”⁸⁴

11 222. Simultaneously, “another group at Moore Hall” disrupted final
12 exams.⁸⁵

13 223. Following their exclusionary policies yet again, UCLA simply
14 told the Kerckhoff protesters to “disperse.”⁸⁶ And again, they did not,
15 instead “mov[ing] to an area near Dodd Hall,” which “resulted in some
16 students having to miss finals because they were blocked from entering
17 classrooms” and “some students [needing] to be evacuated in the middle
18 of taking their final exams.”⁸⁷

19 224. Amid the melee, an activist attacked UCLA’s Chabad rabbi while
20 others called him a “Zionist pedophile rabbi,” “not [a] human being[.]” and
21 a “fucking fake-ass Jew[.]” The masked activist told the Rabbi “If I show
22

23 ⁸² *Id.*

24 ⁸³ *Id.*

25 ⁸⁴ *Id.*

26 ⁸⁵ *Id.*

27 ⁸⁶ *Id.*

28 ⁸⁷ *Id.*

1 you [my] face, I'm going to have to fucking kill you." When asked "is this
2 a threat," the activist responded "you can take it however you want to
3 take it man, ok. Fucking idiot." When the Rabbi sought assistance from
4 nearby police, he was told "our main concern is the crowd control."

5 225. Meanwhile, as Defendant Beck walked through campus, he
6 required the presence of armed security as activists were shouting, "fuck
7 you" and "you're not safe."

8 ***F. Antisemitic Chaos Continues in the New Semester***

9 226. The groups who organized the spring encampments continued to
10 engage in and prepare for continued "escalation" and "resistance."

11 227. Anticipating more disruptions this fall, Defendant Braziel has
12 stated that he spent the "summer months to run through various
13 scenarios with the senior leadership and experts to proactively put
14 strategies in place to respond to potential civil unrest." Braziel Decl., ECF
15 62-5 ¶ 31.

16 228. On September 19, 2024, the Regents of the University of
17 California adjourned the opening session of their September gathering
18 after activists from those same groups disrupted the meeting and
19 activists refused to comply with a Regents' spokesperson's orders to exit
20 the meeting and law enforcement was ultimately called in.

21 229. Then, starting on October 7, 2024, the one-year anniversary of
22 Hamas's horrific attack, the same groups behind the encampment
23 instituted a "Week of Rage."
24
25
26
27
28

230. Figures 19 and 20 show public posts by an arm of UCLA's student government, the Cultural Affairs Commission, promoting the Week of Rage and celebrating the October 7 Hamas attack, that were posted on the Commission's public Instagram page which it uses to promote sponsored events.⁸⁸



Figure 19

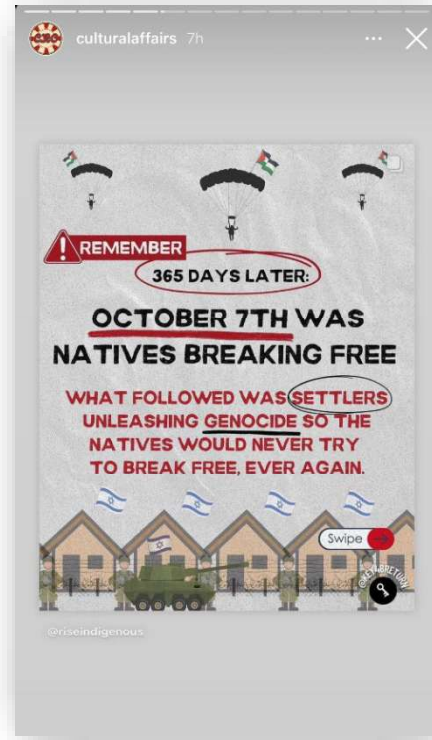


Figure 20

231. That same day, activists held a rally that included a largely masked march through campus, starting at Dickson Court North and ending at Murphy Hall. At various points attendees gathered to hear speeches before proceeding on with chanting and the use of amplified sound equipment. The protest did not comply with UCLA's time, place, and manner policies. It also included antisemitic behavior similar to earlier protests, including the kicking down of Israeli flags "placed to

⁸⁸ @culturalaffairs, Instagram Story (October 7, 2024).

1 commemorate the lives lost during the Oct. 7, 2023, attacks,” chants of
2 “Israel is a terrorist state” and “From the river to the sea, Palestine will
3 be free,” and the trampling of Israeli flags.

4 232. On October 21, 2024, activists set up yet another encampment,
5 this time on Dickson Court, adjacent to Royce Quad. This new
6 encampment did not comply with UCLA’s time, place, and manner
7 policies.

8 **G. Yitzchok Frankel**

9 233. Yitzchok Frankel is a third-year law student at UCLA School of
10 Law.

11 234. Frankel is an Orthodox Jew, and has been so for his whole life.

12 235. Frankel is also the descendant of Holocaust survivors on both
13 sides of his family. His family was so severely impacted by the Holocaust
14 that only four members of his paternal grandfather’s family survived.

15 236. Consistent with his Orthodox Jewish faith, Frankel keeps
16 kosher, strictly observes Shabbat and all Jewish holidays, and wears a
17 kippah.

18 237. Frankel and his wife are also dedicated to raising their four
19 children in the Jewish faith and send them to Orthodox Jewish schools.
20 The Frankel family regularly attends synagogue in the Los Angeles area.

21 238. Frankel attended Orthodox Jewish day schools for his primary
22 education and completed his undergraduate degree at Yeshiva
23 University—a leading Orthodox Jewish institution of higher learning in
24 the United States.

25 239. After completing his undergraduate degree, Frankel worked at
26 an Orthodox Jewish boys school, YULA High School, in Los Angeles for
27 five years, and completed an online masters degree from Yeshiva
28 University.

1 240. Frankel has strong ties to Israel. He has visited Israel
2 approximately eight times, including one trip where he spent six weeks
3 studying the Talmud at a yeshiva.

4 241. Each time Frankel journeys to Israel, he visits the *Kotel*—the
5 only remaining vestige of the Temple destroyed by the Roman Empire in
6 70 CE along with the rest of Jerusalem. While there, he engages in
7 “tearing *kriah*,” the ritualistic act of rending one’s garments as an act of
8 mourning for the destruction of the Jewish Temple.

9 242. Frankel seeks to follow Jewish law (*halacha*), which prohibits
10 speaking ill of or defaming the land of Israel. *See, e.g.*, Rabbi Eliezer
11 Melamed, *Peninei Halakhah*, The Nation and the Land 3:11; *see also*
12 Talmud Bavli, *Erchin* 15a (describing punishment meted out for
13 speaking ill of the land of Israel); Talmud Bavli, *Ketubot* 112a-112b
14 (describing precautions taken by rabbis to ensure that no ill would be
15 spoken of the land of Israel). Thus, Frankel believes, as a matter of his
16 religious faith, that he must support Israel.

17 243. Like many other Jews around the world, Frankel also engaged
18 in a ritual at his wedding that marks the connection between all Jews
19 and Israel: as the bridegroom, he crushed a glass with his foot at the end
20 of the wedding ceremony. This is meant to symbolize and recall to
21 memory the destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem by the Roman
22 Empire. Immediately before Frankel broke the glass, those assembled
23 sang “If I forget you, Yerushalayim, let my right hand forget how to work.
24 Let my tongue stick to the roof of my mouth if I do not remember you. If
25 I do not set Yerushalayim above my chiefest joy.” For this reason, too,
26 Frankel cannot disavow his connection to Israel.

27 244. Frankel also engages in the daily *Amidah* prayer petitioning for
28 the coming of the Messiah and the return of all Jews to Israel. To

1 Frankel, these prayers emphasize that all Jews, whether living in Israel
2 or abroad, have a religious duty to support Israel.

3 245. Frankel is vice president for the Jewish Law Students
4 Association which, among other things, bakes pastries for Jewish
5 holidays, holds Shabbat dinners, and occasionally gathers to study
6 Torah.

7 246. After the October 7 attacks, Frankel began to wear a shirt
8 depicting an American and Israeli flag nearly every day as a sign of his
9 support for Israel and his Jewish identity.

10 247. Frankel began to notice a rise in antisemitic activity on UCLA's
11 campus after October 7, 2023.

12 248. Frankel observed on repeated occasions that "Bring Them
13 Home" posters depicting the names and faces of hostages kidnapped and
14 tortured by Hamas had been torn down, including posters displayed in
15 areas specifically reserved for the Jewish Law Students Association.

16 249. On information and belief, despite Frankel's reporting these
17 incidents to the administration, UCLA has not taken any action against
18 these individuals.

19 250. Frankel also frequently observed individuals wearing "anti-
20 Zionist social club" t-shirts.

21 251. Frankel was also present at UCLA School of Law on November
22 8 and November 21, 2023, when large numbers of activists took over the
23 law school's courtyard, chanting antisemitic phrases like "there is only
24 one solution, *intifada* revolution," and carrying signs.

25 252. Frankel also reported an antisemitic incident that took place on
26 April 18, 2024, after another student accused him of harassing other
27 students on campus merely because he was wearing a kippah and a shirt
28 showing an American and Israeli flag. Frankel reported this incident to

1 UCLA's Office of Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion, part of the Civil Rights
2 Office. On April 26, after the encampment had formed, he met with
3 UCLA Law Associate Dean of Students Benito Nieves via Zoom to discuss
4 the April 18 incident. In response, Dean Nieves merely promised to
5 "shar[e]" Frankel's "reflections with [his] colleagues in the UCLA Office
6 of Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion" and shared general counselling
7 resources with him. To Frankel's knowledge, no action was taken against
8 the student.

9 253. Frankel was also directly impacted by UCLA's refusal to
10 dismantle the initial Jew Exclusion Zone.

11 254. Frankel frequently traverses Royce Quad to get from the law
12 school to other locations on campus, including Kerckhoff Coffeehouse and
13 other food establishments, and to purchase items from the campus store.

14 255. Frankel also frequently walks around Royce Quad in between
15 classes, sometimes to take breaks, other times while engaged in long
16 telephone conversations, such as when speaking with his law school
17 mentee.

18 256. Frankel has also brought his young children to Royce Quad on
19 numerous occasions to socialize as a family.

20 257. Because of the establishment of the Jew Exclusion Zone and his
21 knowledge that he could not go through the initial encampment without
22 violating his faith by disavowing Israel, Frankel ceased all of these
23 activities.

24 258. Frankel was the direct recipient of antisemitic harassment
25 resulting from the initial encampment.

26 259. On April 25, 2024, the first day the encampment was in place,
27 Frankel attended a peaceful rally held by Jewish students and other
28 protesters who support Israel's right to exist. There, he observed the

1 barricades that were set up on the north and east of the encampment,
2 including plywood and metal barriers.

3 260. While he was there, a masked female student came out from the
4 encampment and stood behind the group of Jewish students and Israel
5 supporters. She stood fairly close to Frankel, holding a sign with an
6 inverted red triangle in his face.

7 261. While near the encampment, Frankel also heard chants from
8 encampment activists including “this is the final solution,” “*intifada*
9 revolution,” and “from the River to the Sea.” He became aware of Death
10 to Zionism spray paint and a chalking with the words “Step here” next to
11 the Israeli flag.

12 262. Later, masked participants in the encampment left the
13 encampment and surrounded these observers, including Frankel, tearing
14 at their signs and pushing them.

15 263. Security not only failed to intervene, it actively assisted the
16 encampment participants.

17 264. Frankel witnessed a UCLA security guard bring out metal
18 barricades and direct other staff to set up the barricades around the
19 encampment protesters—in effect expanding the protected area of the
20 encampment and leaving Jewish students including Frankel stranded
21 inside.

22 265. A line of security guards wearing blue shirts and mounted on
23 bicycles also sat idly by, refusing to intervene.

24 266. Later, three masked female students holding a triangular red
25 bike light stood in front of Frankel, mocking him and taking pictures.

26 267. Frankel knew that he could not approach the barricades and
27 walk through the encampment without disavowing Israel’s right to exist
28 in direct contravention of his Jewish faith.

1 268. On April 28, 2024, Frankel again participated in a rally near the
2 encampment with other Jewish students.

3 269. Again, masked participants from the encampment left the
4 encampment and flanked the protesters, beginning to yell, push, and
5 shove.

6 270. As was the case in the April 25, 2024, encounter with the
7 encampment, security did nothing to intervene.

8 271. Frankel also became aware of several violent incidents targeting
9 Jews that occurred in and near the encampment on April 28. As he was
10 walking away from the encampment on April 28, he helped one of his
11 friends find paramedics after she had been pepper-sprayed by someone
12 from the encampment. He also learned of a widely reported incident
13 where a young woman was knocked to the ground by individuals
14 associated with the encampment and had to go to the hospital.

15 272. Frankel continued to be impacted by the subsequent
16 encampments that cropped up during May and June of 2024, which
17 attempted to exclude Jews from parts of campus.

18 273. For instance, Frankel was speaking with a friend over Zoom who
19 was at the law school as activists swarmed into UCLA Law's Shapiro
20 courtyard on June 10, 2024. He watched the violent take-over of the law
21 school courtyard through the Zoom video call in real time. This incident
22 confirmed to Frankel that he remained unsafe on campus and that UCLA
23 had not committed to ensuring his safe access as a Jewish student to all
24 generally available parts of campus.

25 274. Likewise, Frankel became aware that on June 10, 2024,
26 Defendant Beck needed to be escorted throughout campus with armed
27 guards as activists threatened him. To Frankel, the fact that one of
28

1 UCLA's leaders needed such intense security only reiterated that he, as
2 a Jewish student, remained unsafe on campus.

3 275. Frankel also became aware of the widely reported video of a
4 Rabbi being mistreated on June 10, 2024. This incident was particularly
5 disturbing to Frankel, as he had previously participated in a Channukah
6 Menorah lighting with this same Rabbi along with his children, in the
7 very same law school courtyard that was taken over by activists.

8 276. UCLA's refusal to take swift action to dismantle these
9 encampments, or to take a clear stand against the exclusion and
10 discrimination of Jews, continued to impact Frankel's ability to access
11 campus throughout the summer of 2024.

12 277. For instance, as a member of the Jewish Law Students
13 Association board, Frankel was contacted by email by the Director of
14 Student Life at the Law School, asking whether the board "would want
15 to participate in hosting a lunch gathering for 1Ls on one day from
16 August 16-22."

17 278. Under ordinary circumstances, Frankel would have leapt at the
18 chance to participate in this event. Frankel's Jewish identity and religion
19 are integral to who he is, and he believes it is important to mentor
20 incoming students and encourage them to be proud of their Judaism, too.
21 He believes this is especially crucial now, given the heinous attacks
22 taking place against Jews across the country, in Los Angeles, and on
23 campus.

24 279. However, given UCLA's continued refusal to ensure the safety of
25 Jewish students, he felt compelled to decline because he did not feel safe
26 participating in this event.

27 280. Under ordinary circumstances, Frankel also would have traveled
28 to campus before the beginning of classes to purchase textbooks from the

1 campus bookstore. However, due to the concerns over his safety (caused
2 by UCLA's refusal to protect Jewish students), he felt pressured to
3 refrain from making these early purchases.

4 281. UCLA's failures have also continued to negatively impact
5 Frankel's family. Last year, on July 2, 2023, Frankel's family traveled to
6 campus to purchase UCLA-branded baby clothing in anticipation of the
7 birth of their youngest son. This campus trip was just one of many times
8 that he proudly brought his family to campus so his children could
9 experience and understand Frankel's studies and how he is working to
10 provide for them.

11 282. While there, Frankel and his family took a picture in front of the
12 "Bruin Bear" in Bruin Plaza to commemorate the occasion and to
13 memorialize their happiness at learning that a new baby boy would soon
14 be joining their family.

15 283. At the time, Frankel and his family planned to return to campus
16 after the birth of their son to visit the on-campus botanical gardens and
17 to re-create the photo—this time with the newest member of the family
18 in tow.

19 284. Bruin Plaza has since been the site of demonstrations by the
20 groups that instigated the encampments and the Jew Exclusion Zone.

21 285. Therefore, as a father and husband, Frankel determined that he
22 could never put his family—particularly his young children—at risk by
23 bringing them to campus. This fear was driven by the knowledge that,
24 should anything happen to them, UCLA would not intervene. They
25 accordingly cancelled the trip and abandoned this plan to make family
26 memories.

H. Joshua Ghayoum

286. Joshua Ghayoum is a UCLA junior studying history and pre-law. Ghayoum is Jewish and the child of Persian immigrants who came to the United States fleeing antisemitism in Iran.

287. Ghayoum grew up learning Judaism from his family and attended Hebrew school from age five through thirteen, when he had his bar mitzvah.

288. Ghayoum has visited Israel on three different occasions. He planned to return a fourth time this past summer as part of the Onward Birthright program, which aims to “create a long-lasting connection with Israel and to make the strong commitment to Jewish life and community that future generations depend on,” but was unable to do so because of the ongoing war.

289. Ghayoum has family and a significant number of friends who live in Israel and a significant interest in Israel’s religious sites. He considers Israel a second home.

290. Ghayoum observes the religious tenets of Judaism including observing Shabbat, attending synagogue weekly, and keeping the Jewish holidays.

291. Since he was 13, Ghayoum has worn a necklace that displays a Star of David.

292. For Ghayoum, support for Israel is both a religious obligation and part of his ethnic cultural identity. For these reasons, he cannot forswear Israel and its right to exist.

293. Ghayoum is a member of UCLA’s Jewish fraternity, Alpha Epsilon Pi. The fraternity’s building is adorned with a Star of David and a mezuzah hangs on the doorpost.

1 294. Members of Alpha Epsilon Pi observe Jewish holidays together.
2 For example, they frequently host Shabbat dinners and annually
3 construct a Sukkah.

4 295. The fraternity often hosts UCLA's Chabad rabbi at the
5 fraternity's house to pray, discuss Jewish history, and spend time
6 together.

7 296. Ghayoum is closely involved with the Persian Community at
8 Hillel (PCH), a subgroup of UCLA's chapter of Hillel. Ghayoum observes
9 Shabbat along with other members of the PCH community and attends
10 other Jewish events.

11 297. Ghayoum chose to attend UCLA for its prestigious reputation,
12 but his relationship with Royce Quad began long before.

13 298. As an area resident living near UCLA, Ghayoum often traveled
14 to Royce Quad with his family to play soccer, throw frisbees, play on
15 scooters, and engage in other social activities with family and friends.

16 299. Ghayoum and his family took pictures at Royce Quad to
17 commemorate a sibling's bar mitzvah.

18 300. Beginning after Hamas's vicious attack on Israel, Ghayoum
19 witnessed numerous raucous anti-Israel demonstrations, which often
20 included antisemitic chants.

21 301. These demonstrations normally started at the bottom of the
22 Janss Steps and went up through Royce Quad, the same area where the
23 encampment would later be set up.

24 302. During these demonstrations, Ghayoum repeatedly heard
25 chants of "from the River to the Sea, Palestine will be free" and "this is
26 the final solution."

27 303. Ghayoum also witnessed demonstrators tearing down posters
28 showing Jewish hostages of Hamas.

1 304. Ghayoum experienced the effects of these demonstrations
2 personally.

3 305. In early December 2023, the UCLA PD informed Alpha Epsilon
4 Pi that it should consider hiring private security for a party it planned to
5 host on December 6. The fraternity hired private security, and UCLA
6 police officers ended up standing outside the fraternity house for the
7 duration of the party.

8 306. Even though anti-Israel protests were common, Ghayoum
9 actively and proudly voiced his opposition to these anti-Jewish
10 sentiments, challenging students who were expressing anti-Jewish
11 views.

12 307. Ghayoum was personally impacted by UCLA's initial
13 segregationist encampment.

14 308. On one occasion while he was near the initial encampment,
15 Ghayoum heard activists chanting "death to Israel" and "death to Jews."

16 309. Ghayoum also saw swastikas on signs and graffiti, including an
17 individual holding a sign with a swastika, followed by an equals sign,
18 followed by the Israeli flag.

19 310. Ghayoum also saw instances where the sidewalks were chalked
20 with a star of David accompanied by the text, "Step Here."

21 311. Ghayoum was stopped twice at encampment checkpoints while
22 attempting to enter Powell Library and to access Ackerman Union.

23 312. On the first occasion, while attempting to get to Powell Library
24 to study for his midterms, Ghayoum encountered a massive barricade
25 made of plywood boards and metal barriers that was flanked by security.
26 A security guard informed Ghayoum that he could not proceed past the
27 barricade. Ghayoum walked to the other end of the barricade, only to be
28 confronted by a second security guard who gave the same instruction.

1 313. Both security guards wore yellow vests reading “CSC.”

2 314. Based on knowledge of the encampment’s lawlessness, Ghayoum
3 knew that if he jumped the barricade, he risked facing violence. So he
4 abandoned his plans to study in the library altogether.

5 315. On a second occasion, Ghayoum attempted to meet a friend at
6 Ackerman Union. He had made his way through approximately two-
7 thirds of the occupied area, and was approaching Janss Steps, when he
8 was stopped by a male approximately in his early twenties and told he
9 could not proceed without showing a red wristband.

10 316. Ghayoum attempted to continue walking, but the individual
11 signaled for three other male individuals of the same approximate age to
12 join him. The four men stood in a line in front of Ghayoum, repeatedly
13 demanding to see his hands and wristband and telling him he could not
14 walk down Janss Steps.

15 317. The four men aggressively walked toward Ghayoum, forcing him
16 to walk backward away from the Steps. Occasionally, the activists made
17 physical contact with Ghayoum.

18 318. Ghayoum felt as though, had he continued to walk forward, the
19 four activists would have physically stopped him, and he felt confident
20 that they would have also called in reinforcements.

21 319. Disavowing Israel would be a betrayal of Ghayoum’s Jewish
22 faith.

23 320. Knowing that the situation would escalate if he continued to
24 assert his rights, Ghayoum abandoned his effort and cancelled the
25 meeting with his friend. He also understood that any further attempts to
26 access the Jew Exclusion Zone would be futile.

27 321. The presence of the encampment limited Ghayoum’s access to
28 the undergraduate library. He generally uses the library as a resource

1 and a place for solo and group study. But because the encampment
2 members blocked access to the library, Ghayoum was not able to use the
3 library to study for midterm exams.

4 322. Ghayoum also witnessed firsthand support by UCLA faculty of
5 the encampment. In an email sent on April 30, 2024, Ghayoum's history
6 professor stated that he would hold additional "office hours ... across from
7 the encampment, if there is some space" because he wished to "give
8 students holding down the encampment a chance to meet with me." If a
9 student, such as Ghayoum, did not "feel comfortable coming in close
10 proximity to th[e] encampment," such a student was required to contact
11 the professor separately to set up an appointment.

12 323. That same professor later scheduled a "teach-in at or near the
13 site of the encampment" in lieu of having class. He stated that students
14 were not required to attend, explaining that "I know there are folks so
15 traumatized by the fascist/zionist/police assaults on those very grounds
16 that returning can be triggering."

17 324. As a result of the encampment, Ghayoum feels that it is no
18 longer safe to voice opposition to activists expressing anti-Jewish
19 sentiments, and thus he has in fact ceased doing so. For instance, when
20 discussion over a class group project turned to criticizing Israel for its
21 "genocide," Ghayoum opted to stay silent rather than express his views.

22 325. The encampment directly affected Ghayoum's class attendance.

23 326. Ghayoum had one class located in Haines Hall, which abuts
24 Royce Quad. Thus, to attend class, Ghayoum needed to directly confront
25 the encampment and its activists.

26 327. Because of his class's close proximity to the encampment, the
27 encampment's overall threatening atmosphere, and his knowledge that
28 he could not pass through the encampment due to his Judaism, Ghayoum

1 was forced to miss at least four days of class, opting instead to listen to
2 class recordings.

3 328. The intimidating atmosphere of the encampment meant that
4 Ghayoum did not wish to enter campus at all.

5 329. Ghayoum has continued to be impacted by the May and June
6 encampments.

7 330. Ghayoum has continued to stifle his pro-Israel speech in light of
8 these encampments.

9 331. Ghayoum also felt particularly horrified watching the video of
10 the Chabad Rabbi being attacked, as this Rabbi frequently meets with
11 Josh's fraternity for faith events.

12 **I. Eden Shemuelian**

13 332. Eden Shemuelian is a first-generation undergraduate and
14 graduate student. She attended UCLA as an undergraduate and is a
15 third-year law student at UCLA School of Law.

16 333. Shemuelian is Jewish and grew up learning about and
17 participating in her faith by attending Hebrew school, becoming a bat
18 mitzvah, celebrating Jewish holidays, and observing Shabbat.

19 334. After her bat mitzvah, Shemuelian continued her involvement
20 by teaching Hebrew to younger children each Sunday.

21 335. Shemuelian continues to observe Jewish holidays and Shabbat,
22 and attends synagogue with her family.

23 336. Shemuelian wears a Star of David pendant as a sign of her
24 religious faith and commitment to the Jewish people.

25 337. Shemuelian's father is Israeli, and she has family in Israel.

26 338. Shemuelian has learned a lot about her Jewish faith on her
27 regular trips to visit her family in Israel, including on a 2018 Birthright
28

1 trip, where she visited cultural and religious sites important to the
2 Jewish people.

3 339. Israel is at the core of Shemuelian's Jewish identity representing
4 the homeland of the Jewish people, given to them by God and set aside
5 for them for thousands of years.

6 340. For Shemuelian, Judaism is synonymous with supporting Israel,
7 and to be a faithful Jew means to support the right of Israel to exist.

8 341. Shemuelian continues her involvement with Judaism by being a
9 member of the Jewish Law Students Association at UCLA.

10 342. Shemuelian decided to attend UCLA as an undergraduate after
11 making a campus visit and falling in love with its beauty.

12 343. In particular, Royce Quad stood out to Shemuelian as an iconic
13 representation of UCLA's beautiful architecture and spirit of
14 camaraderie.

1 344. Figure 21 is a picture Shemuelian took of Royce Hall while
2 touring UCLA's campus in 2016.



14 Figure 21

15 345. Shemuelian decided to pursue her law degree at UCLA after
16 spending her undergraduate years steeped in UCLA's rigorous academics
17 and its strong sense of collegiality.
18

19 346. That sense of collegiality carried over into Shemuelian's first
20 year of law school, but evaporated quickly beginning after October 7,
21 2023.

22 347. After October 7, 2023, Shemuelian began to witness an increase
23 in antisemitic activity on campus, alongside a corresponding lack of
24 interest by faculty and administration to put it to an end.

25 348. Protests regularly took place at UCLA's law school, replete with
26 antisemitic language and imagery. These protests included chants like
27 "From the river to the sea, Palestine will be free," "There is only one
28

1 solution, intifada revolution,” and “UCPD, KKK, IDF, they’re all the
2 same.”

3 349. On many occasions, Shemuelian saw swastikas on campus,
4 including one engraved into a table in the law school’s courtyard.

5 350. On October 30, 2023, two activists ripped down “bring them
6 home” posters that Shemuelian and her friends had hung near the law
7 school featuring the names and faces of the hostages kidnapped and held
8 in captivity by Hamas. Shemuelian saw these posters ripped down on
9 multiple other occasions, including when posters were hung on bulletin
10 board space dedicated to the Jewish Law Students Association.

11 351. On November 8, 2023, hundreds of activists—many of them
12 masked—swarmed into the law school and took over the building. They
13 chanted various slogans including “death to Israel,” “death to Jews,”
14 “there is only one solution,” *“intifada,”* and “from the River to the Sea”
15 while standing approximately ten feet away from Shemuelian.

16 352. After this protest, Shemuelian wrote to Michael Waterstone, the
17 Dean of the School of Law, copying Chancellor Block and the Student
18 Affairs Office. The email described the protest and poster vandalism in
19 detail, explaining that these events left Shemuelian and other Jewish
20 students “shaking, crying, unable to breathe, and dizzy.”

21 353. The email continued: “this school has not been a safe space for
22 me and my Jewish peers for the past few weeks. I chose to attend this
23 university to receive an education. If I had known I would be faced with
24 extreme antisemitism on a daily basis, I would have committed
25 elsewhere. I have not been able to sit in class and learn for the past 34
26 days, especially when these students sit behind me in my classes four
27 days a week with their Palestinian resistance/terrorist scarves (and only
28

1 seconds before class is to begin, they are chanting for the genocide of my
2 people).”

3 354. Shemuelian also stated that because of this and other protests,
4 she did not feel safe to attend class in person, opting instead to attend
5 her lectures online.

6 355. The email identified specific students who had participated in
7 the protests and who had previously torn down hostage posters.

8 356. The email also attached a chant sheet used by the activists
9 during the November 8 disruption. These included “There is only one
10 solution” with the response phrase “**Intifada revolution,**” “Israel, Israel
11 you will learn” with the response chant “**By the millions we’ll return!,**”
12 and “1-2-3-4 (**occupation no more/open up the prison doors!**), 5-6-
13 7-8 (**Israel is a terrorist state!**).”

14 357. Later in the email exchange, Dean Waterstone confirmed that
15 he had forwarded the email to UCLA’s Dean of Students, Jasmine Rush,
16 since “this type and the handling of these incidents happens at the
17 University level.” The Dean of Students “confirmed receipt” of the email.

18 358. On information and belief, none of these students was ever
19 punished.

20 359. Because no action was taken, Shemuelian ceased attending any
21 of her classes in person because of the fear and intimidation caused by
22 hearing antisemitic chants every time she entered the school. Instead,
23 she was compelled to watch her classes through recorded lectures, which
24 severely compromised her ability to study and to participate in UCLA
25 life.

26 360. Shemuelian wrote multiple emails to her professors explaining
27 why she felt compelled to no longer attend class in person, explaining
28

1 that “it is hard for me to sit in class and focus when I feel uncomfortable
2 and unsafe on campus as a Jewish student.”

3 361. Shemuelian also severely curtailed the number of hours she
4 worked for the Ziffren Institute for Media, Entertainment, Technology &
5 Sports Law at the law school.

6 362. On November 29, 2023, Shemuelian contacted Bayrex Martí, the
7 Assistant Dean of Student Affairs at UCLA Law, along with Michael
8 Waterstone and others, after she saw a post on X while she was walking
9 to study for finals at the library. The post shows two pictures of what
10 appear to be anti-Israel protestors holding knives in their hands that are
11 by their sides while standing and walking out in the open on campus.

12 363. Dean Martí provided only a generic response, passing
13 Shemuelian off to other campus departments and giving no assurances
14 that the school would take action to investigate or to ensure the physical
15 safety of Jewish students. When Shemuelian replied asking for follow up,
16 she received no response.

17 364. She also discussed this situation on a call with Benito Nieves,
18 Associate Dean of Students for UCLA Law, who also gave no assurances
19 of security, discipline, or investigation.

20 365. Shemuelian was also personally impacted by UCLA’s initial Jew
21 Exclusion Zone.

22 366. The initial encampment’s location on Royce Quad was
23 approximately a three-minute walk from the law school building. Along
24 with many other law students, Shemuelian frequently leaves the law
25 school and walks through Royce Quad to access other parts of campus,
26 including to get food and coffee at other campus locations.

27 367. Because of Royce Quad’s central location, and her affinity for the
28 space that developed as an undergrad, Shemuelian also frequently takes

1 study breaks to walk around Royce Quad to get some exercise and fresh
2 air.

3 368. Additionally, Shemuelian still occasionally chooses to study at
4 Powell Library because of the fond undergraduate memories associated
5 with that study space. Because of the encampment and her knowledge
6 that Jewish students were being denied access to Royce Quad and
7 academic buildings, Shemuelian ceased all of this activity, opting instead
8 to stay home or to not leave the law school at all.

9 369. On April 26, 2024, Shemuelian attempted to observe the
10 encampment and its activities. Shemuelian approached the barricade,
11 joining other students wearing Jewish garb such as kippahs and Stars of
12 David or holding Israeli flags.

13 370. While standing about three feet from the barricade, she
14 attempted to read the signs and hear the chants taking place within the
15 encampment. Shemuelian saw signs reading “Fuck Israel” and “From the
16 River to the Sea,” and depicting red inverted triangles—including on the
17 encampment’s “official” sign. She also saw signs equating Israel and the
18 Israeli Defense Force to the Ku Klux Klan and white supremacy. Many
19 of the activists inside the encampment were masked.

20 371. Rather than ensuring that Jewish students and faculty could
21 pass safely through the areas to access Royce Quad, Powell Library,
22 Royce Hall, and other locations on campus, Shemuelian witnessed
23 security instead acting to stop individuals from passing through.

24 372. Thus, security acted as a force multiplier for the activists in the
25 encampment.

26 373. For instance, a man in a light blue polo shirt that said “Security
27 Staff” with a logo depicting “CSC” who was standing on the outside of the
28 barricade began to chastise Shemuelian.

1 374. Though Shemuelian simply stood and watched silently, the CSC
2 staff member told her “to move away from the barricade and keep going
3 unless you’re going in.”

4 375. The CSC member told Shemuelian that he had “been asked to
5 keep this area [in front of the encampment] clear” and that he was “not
6 the issue, you guys are.”

7 376. Additionally, a group of security guards sitting on bikes and
8 wearing blue shirts emblazoned with CSC mocked Shemuelian and the
9 other Jewish observers, laughing at a male student singing in Hebrew
10 who was yelled at by activists, jeering at the students when they
11 professed anger at not being able to pass through, and repeatedly telling
12 Shemuelian and the other Jewish students that they needed to leave.

13 377. Shemuelian also witnessed a student wearing a kippah and
14 holding a pro-Israel sign being told by these same security guards to leave
15 the area near the encampment.

16 378. As a result of these actions by security, Shemuelian was forced
17 to leave the area.

18 379. Shemuelian knew that she could not pass through the
19 encampment without disavowing her beliefs about Israel, which she
20 could not do both as a matter of faith and as a matter of her ethnic
21 identity as a Jew.

22 380. Shemuelian’s ability to study for final exams was severely
23 compromised due to initial encampment activity.

24 381. Unlike other academic departments and programs, the law
25 school did not cancel or suspend in-person classes or exams due to the
26 encampment.

27 382. Unlike other programs, which were still in regular class session
28 during the lead up to and existence of the encampment, the law school

1 was scheduled to hold final exams from April 29, 2024, through May 9,
2 2024.

3 383. In a normal semester, Shemuelian would have spent many hours
4 in the law school and its library preparing for finals because she is better
5 able to focus there. However, she mostly avoided going to campus to study
6 because of the encampment.

7 384. However, on April 28, 2024, Shemuelian did attempt to access
8 the library, but was again forced to confront the encampment due to
9 parking restrictions that prevented her from parking near the law school.

10 385. Shemuelian had attempted to go to the law school to study for a
11 final exam that would take place on April 30, 2024. Because of the
12 parking restrictions, she was forced to park near the encampment and to
13 walk around the encampment to get to the law school.

14 386. Here, too, Shemuelian knew she could not simply cut through
15 the encampment, because to do so would require her to violate her faith
16 by disavowing Israel's right to exist.

17 387. So instead, Shemuelian was forced to walk around the
18 encampment, with antisemitic chants ringing in her ears and antisemitic
19 signs in her face.

20 388. This experience severely and negatively impacted Shemuelian's
21 ability to study for her final once she reached the law school library,
22 where she could still hear the chanting from the encampment.

23 389. The ongoing encampment caused the entire finals period to be
24 pervaded with a sense of fear for Shemuelian, and she felt that she and
25 all Jewish students were unsafe and subject to harm if they went
26 anywhere near the encampment.

1 390. Because of the law school's proximity to the encampment,
2 Shemuelian also feared activists would enter the law school building as
3 well.

4 391. Shemuelian was also aware of incidents earlier in the week when
5 one of her Jewish friends was pepper sprayed by encampment members,
6 and her cousin was hit in the head near the encampment and had to go
7 to the hospital.

8 392. Most important, Shemuelian had read and kept up with all the
9 campus alerts and emails sent throughout the course of the initial
10 encampment. UCLA's refusal to take a stand against the Jew Exclusion
11 Zone, despite its knowledge of ongoing violence and the exclusion of Jews
12 from parts of campus, meant she had no confidence that any UCLA
13 official would intervene to guarantee her safety.

14 393. All of these circumstances caused Shemuelian to feel immensely
15 afraid as a Jewish student at the thought of needing to cross by the
16 encampment to attend her finals.

17 394. On May 1, 2024, Shemuelian raised these concerns to several
18 different law school deans, explaining she felt "unsafe" coming to the law
19 school for her final exam of the semester due to the encampment's Jew
20 Exclusion Zone and related protest activity on campus.

21 395. But, despite the previous assurances that such requests would
22 be accommodated, Shemuelian's request was denied, and her repeated
23 entreaties for reconsideration were ignored. In fact, Shemuelian did not
24 receive a response to her final plea that she not be subjected to the
25 "violence and harassment" she feared by being required to come to
26 campus for the exam.

1 396. Because the law school administration never responded to her
2 final request, Shemuelian had to go to campus in order to not miss her
3 final exam.

4 397. UCLA's failures to protect Jewish students continued to impact
5 Shemuelian long after the belated disbandment of the initial
6 encampment.

7 398. Shemuelian remained aware of the continued disturbances and
8 encampments on campus throughout May and June, including those on
9 May 5, May 23, and June 10, 2024. Through the campus-wide alerts and
10 social media, Shemuelian continued to observe UCLA's failure to protect
11 Jewish students through its failure to take swift action to dismantle the
12 encampments and to condemn the exclusion of Jews.

13 399. These negative impacts lasted throughout the summer as well.
14 Because UCLA continued to refuse to guarantee the full, equal, and safe
15 access of Jewish students to campus, Shemuelian opted to refrain from
16 many activities she otherwise would have engaged in.

17 400. For instance, because of her love for UCLA's campus,
18 Shemuelian typically chooses to complete work for her summer jobs from
19 various on-campus facilities. During the summer of 2023, she chose to
20 work from the Shapiro Courtyard and the law school library two to three
21 times a week.

22 401. Especially since the violent occupation of Shapiro courtyard on
23 June 10, Shemuelian no longer felt safe venturing onto campus at all, let
24 alone to these spaces. She therefore refrained from setting foot on campus
25 during the summer break, as was previously her typical custom.

26 402. UCLA's failure to remedy antisemitism also meant that
27 Shemuelian felt pressure not to provide orientation to friends who were
28 about to begin their first year at UCLA's law school. Initially, Shemuelian

1 had planned to show them around to her favorite places on campus and
2 to help get them excited about the upcoming year. But because UCLA
3 has refused to take action to guarantee her safety and full access to
4 campus, she no longer felt safe walking around campus.

5 403. After her first year of law school, Shemuelian was asked to
6 participate in orientation activities for incoming law students, but she
7 was out of town and could not attend. She had hoped to participate in
8 similar orientation activities after completing her second year, as she
9 feels it is an important form of campus involvement and mentoring. But
10 because of UCLA's refusals to address antisemitism, she did not feel that
11 she could safely volunteer for orientation.

12 **J. Dr. Kamran Shamsa**

13 404. Shamsa is currently an Associate Clinical Professor at UCLA.
14 Since 2011, he has been a member of the UCLA faculty in the David
15 Geffen School of Medicine and the Department of Medicine/Division of
16 Cardiology.

17 405. Prior to joining the faculty, Shamsa completed an internship in
18 Medicine/Pediatrics in 2005, a residency in Internal Medicine/Pediatrics
19 in 2008, and a fellowship in Adult Cardiovascular Disease in 2011, all at
20 the David Geffen UCLA School of Medicine.

21 406. Shamsa spent four years on the campus of UCLA as an
22 undergraduate, attaining a Bachelor of Science in Physiological Science
23 in 1998. After graduation, he spent two additional years as a research
24 associate at UCLA.

25 407. All in all, Shamsa has spent 27 of the past 31 years as part of the
26 UCLA campus community.

27 408. When Shamsa was eleven years old, he immigrated to the United
28 States from Iran, fleeing systemic antisemitism.

1 409. Shamsa is an observant Jew. His Jewish faith and identity are
2 at the core of who he is.

3 410. Shamsa regularly attends services at Eretz Synagogue and
4 Cultural Center in Los Angeles, which includes a significant Persian
5 Jewish community.

6 411. As a matter of his Jewish faith, Shamsa supports Israel as a
7 homeland for Jews and its right to exist. His Jewish faith does not allow
8 him to forswear Israel.

9 412. Shamsa has been alarmed and troubled by the rising wave of
10 antisemitism that has swept across UCLA's campus, as well as UCLA's
11 complicity in allowing that antisemitism to grow and thrive.

12 413. On numerous occasions, Shamsa experienced firsthand UCLA's
13 failure to protect him and other Jewish faculty and students from both
14 the exclusionary encampments, and even from direct violence.

15 414. On April 25, 2024, Shamsa attempted to enter the encampment
16 to see what was taking place inside.

17 415. As he approached, he was stopped by UCLA security guards
18 stationed outside the encampment and told he could not go in.

19 416. Behind the security guards, a group of activists were lined side-
20 by-side to stop anyone from the group of Jews standing outside the
21 encampment from entering the encampment.

22 417. Their faces were covered, and they were shouting anti-Israel and
23 anti-Jewish epithets and slurs at the Jewish crowd outside the edge of
24 the encampment.

25 418. The security guards did not intervene.

26 419. In the late morning on April 28, 2024, Shamsa walked from the
27 Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center toward Royce Quad after finishing
28 his scheduled round in the hospital performing cardiology consultation.

1 420. On the main walkway on campus called Bruin Walk, he was
2 repeatedly harassed by various activists, who were holding signs and
3 intimidating anyone that they deemed not on their side.

4 421. As he neared Royce Quad to attend a pro-Israel rally, a large,
5 masked man approached him and aggressively pushed him to the ground.

6 422. This occurred within plain sight of at least a dozen UCLA
7 security guards.

8 423. These security guards all witnessed what happened to him but
9 did nothing to intervene, did not pursue his assailant, and did not make
10 any attempt to help him get up from the ground as he lay there flat on
11 his back.

12 424. As a result, Shamsa's assailant simply walked away, as though
13 nothing had happened.

14 425. Shaken, Shamsa slowly rose and collected himself.

15 426. After walking approximately another 100 feet, a UCLA security
16 guard approached him, pushing against his chest with both hands and
17 telling him that no one could cross the plaza.

18 427. It was only after Shamsa displayed his faculty badge and
19 insisted on his right to cross to the counter-protest that he was allowed
20 to proceed.

21 428. On April 30, 2024, Shamsa watched the violence at the
22 encampment unfold on social media and through local TV coverage.

23 429. Appalled and made afraid by what he saw, he called the Los
24 Angeles Police Department, begging them to intervene.

25 430. He was told by the dispatcher that LAPD could not intervene
26 unless requested to do so by the UCLA Administration. Then, the call
27 was abruptly ended.
28

1 431. Shamsa then called the UCLA PD three times between
2 approximately 10:30 and 11:30 PM.

3 432. He explained that he was a UCLA faculty member and that
4 police were desperately needed at the encampment site to put a stop to
5 the rapidly escalating violence.

6 433. He was informed that UCLA PD would only intervene if
7 instructed by the UCLA administration to do so. Since they had not
8 received such orders, they would not assist.

9 **K. Relief needed**

10 434. As set forth above, Defendants knowingly allowed activists to
11 establish a Jew Exclusion Zone on UCLA's campus for several days
12 during the spring quarter in 2024.

13 435. Defendants had the ability to disband the encampment, which
14 violated stated University policies, but instead chose to enact an
15 exclusionary policy that allowed the encampment to persist and to permit
16 the exclusion of Jews from parts of campus.

17 436. Defendants had the ability to order UCLA PD and private
18 security officers to help Jewish students obtain equal access to campus,
19 but did not, and instead chose to reinforce the Jew Exclusion Zone.

20 437. Protest groups remain interested in reestablishing their
21 encampment in the near future, have publicly stated their desire to do
22 so, and have successfully formed multiple encampments after the initial
23 one was disbanded.

24 438. As the Court has already found, Plaintiffs have been harmed by
25 Defendants' previous allowance of the Jew Exclusion Zone on UCLA's
26 campus. Meanwhile, Defendants have remained steadfast in their
27 position that they are free to exercise their discretion to continue
28 excluding Jews simply because they are Jews, saying it would otherwise

1 “hamstring” their ability to operate campus. Absent the current
2 preliminary injunction, Plaintiffs would immediately face the same
3 irreparable harm that they faced immediately after the first encampment
4 was dismantled.

5 439. Plaintiffs seek a permanent injunction from this Court to be able
6 to continue their educational and professional pursuits on campus in
7 peace and freedom.

8 440. To know that they will be safe on campus, be free to exercise
9 their religion, and receive the equal protection of the laws, Plaintiffs need
10 a permanent injunction requiring Defendants to ensure that no Jew
11 Exclusion Zone will be allowed on UCLA’s campus and that Plaintiffs will
12 be guaranteed equal access to campus facilities.

13 **CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

14 **Count I**

15 **42 U.S.C. § 1983**

16 **Equal Protection Clause**

17 441. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in the
18 preceding paragraphs.

19 442. Under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States
20 Constitution, a State shall not “deny to any person within its jurisdiction
21 the equal protection of the laws.”

22 443. The Equal Protection Clause prohibits discrimination on the
23 basis of religion, race, and ethnicity.

24 444. Defendants have deprived Plaintiffs of equal protection of the
25 laws, as secured by the Fourteenth Amendment, through a policy and
26 practice that treats Plaintiffs differently than similarly situated
27 individuals because Plaintiffs are ethnically and religiously Jewish.
28

1 445. Defendants have knowingly allowed private individuals to bar
2 Jewish persons from parts of the UCLA campus because of their Jewish
3 ethnicity and religion, while non-Jewish persons are permitted access to
4 all areas of campus. Indeed, Defendants affirmatively assisted these
5 actions by hiring private security guards that reinforced the zone,
6 refusing to enforce stated policies that prohibited the zone, and
7 instructing law enforcement officers not to intervene.

8 446. Defendants furthered no legitimate or compelling state interest
9 by engaging in this conduct.

10 447. Defendants failed to tailor their actions narrowly to serve any
11 such interest.

12 448. As a result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiffs have been injured
13 by losing access to educational opportunities, losing access to library and
14 classroom facilities, losing in-person learning opportunities, losing the
15 ability to prepare for exams, being denied equal participation in the life
16 of the university, suffering emotional and physical stress that has
17 diverted time, attention, and focus from study, teaching, and research,
18 and by other harms.

19 449. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions,
20 Plaintiffs have suffered harm in the form of both general and special
21 damages in an amount to be determined at trial, including but not limited
22 to compensatory damages, punitive damages, and pre-judgment and
23 post-judgment interest.

24 450. Absent injunctive and declaratory relief against Defendants,
25 Plaintiffs will continue to be harmed by Defendants' actions.

Count II
42 U.S.C. § 1983
Freedom of Speech

451. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs.

452. “If there is any fixed star in our constitutional constellation, it is that no official, high or petty, can prescribe what shall be orthodox in politics, nationalism, religion, or other matters of opinion or force citizens to confess by word or act their faith therein.” *W. Va. State Bd. of Educ. v. Barnette*, 319 U.S. 624, 642 (1943).

453. Government efforts to regulate speech based on the “specific motivating ideology or the opinion or perspective of the speaker” is a “blatant” and “egregious” form of impermissible speech restriction. *Rosenberger v. Rector and Visitors of the Univ. of Va.*, 515 U.S. 819, 829 (1995).

454. And the government cannot “coerce an individual to speak contrary to her beliefs on a significant issue of personal conviction, all in order to eliminate ideas that differ from its own.” *303 Creative v. Elenis*, 600 U.S. 570, 598 (2023).

455. Plaintiffs believe that Israel has the right to exist and maintain a Jewish state in the Jewish ancestral homeland.

456. Plaintiffs were prohibited from accessing areas of the UCLA campus because they expressed this viewpoint and refused to disavow Israel.

457. By failing to guarantee Plaintiffs access to campus and campus resources, and affirmatively aiding the denial of such access, on the same terms as others based on their viewpoint, Defendants engaged in viewpoint discrimination against Plaintiffs.

1 458. Moreover, by coercing Plaintiffs to confess a belief with which
2 they disagree, Defendants compelled them to speak in violation of the
3 First Amendment of the United States Constitution.

4 459. Defendants furthered no legitimate or compelling state interest
5 by engaging in this conduct.

6 460. Defendants failed to tailor their actions narrowly to serve any
7 such interest.

8 461. As a result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiffs have been injured
9 by losing access to educational opportunities, losing access to library and
10 classroom facilities, losing in-person learning opportunities, losing the
11 ability to prepare for exams, being denied equal participation in the life
12 of the university, suffering emotional and physical stress that has
13 diverted time, attention, and focus from study, teaching, and research,
14 and by other harms.

15 462. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions,
16 Plaintiffs have suffered harm in the form of both general and special
17 damages in an amount to be determined at trial, including but not limited
18 to compensatory damages, punitive damages, and pre-judgment and
19 post-judgment interest.

20 463. Absent injunctive and declaratory relief against Defendants,
21 Plaintiffs will continue to be harmed by Defendants' actions.

22 **Count III**

23 **42 U.S.C. § 1983**

24 **Free Exercise Clause – Status Discrimination**

25 464. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in the
26 preceding paragraphs.

27 465. The Free Exercise Clause “protect[s] religious observers against
28 unequal treatment” “based on their ‘religious status.’” *Trinity Lutheran*

1 *Church of Columbia, Inc. v. Comer*, 582 U.S. 449, 458 (2017) (quoting
2 *Church of the Lukumi Babalu Aye, Inc. v. City of Hialeah*, 508 U.S. 520,
3 533 (1993)).

4 466. Defendants deprived Plaintiffs of the free exercise of religion, as
5 secured by the First Amendment, through policies and practices that
6 subjected Plaintiffs to unequal treatment based on their religious status.

7 467. Defendants furthered no legitimate or compelling state interest
8 by engaging in this conduct.

9 468. Defendants failed to tailor their actions narrowly to serve any
10 such interest.

11 469. As a result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiffs have been injured
12 by losing access to educational opportunities, losing access to library and
13 classroom facilities, losing in-person learning opportunities, losing the
14 ability to prepare for exams, being denied equal participation in the life
15 of the university, suffering emotional and physical stress that has
16 diverted time, attention, and focus from study, teaching, and research,
17 and by other harms.

18 470. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions,
19 Plaintiffs have suffered harm in the form of both general and special
20 damages in an amount to be determined at trial, including but not limited
21 to compensatory damages, punitive damages, and pre-judgment and
22 post-judgment interest.

23 471. Absent injunctive and declaratory relief against Defendants,
24 Plaintiffs will continue to be harmed by Defendants' actions.

Count IV
42 U.S.C. § 1983
Free Exercise Clause –
Not Generally Applicable: Unequal Treatment
of Comparable Activity

472. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs.

473. The First Amendment provides that “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.” U.S. Const. amend. I.

474. Under the Free Exercise Clause, a government action that burdens religious exercise triggers strict scrutiny when it is not neutral or generally applicable. *Fellowship of Christian Athletes v. San Jose Unified Sch. Dist. Bd. of Educ.*, 82 F.4th 664, 685 (9th Cir. 2023) (en banc).

475. A policy is not generally applicable if it treats “any comparable secular activity more favorably than religious exercise.” *Tandon v. Newsom*, 593 U.S. 61, 62 (2021) (per curiam).

476. Defendants treated Plaintiffs’ religious exercises, including wearing Jewish symbols and expressing support for Israel, less favorably than comparable secular activities.

477. Defendants furthered no legitimate or compelling state interest by engaging in this conduct.

478. Defendants failed to tailor their actions narrowly to serve any such interest.

479. As a result of Defendants’ actions, Plaintiffs have been injured by losing access to educational opportunities, losing access to library and classroom facilities, losing in-person learning opportunities, losing the ability to prepare for exams, being denied equal participation in the life

1 of the university, suffering emotional and physical stress that has
2 diverted time, attention, and focus from study, teaching, and research,
3 and by other harms.

4 480. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions,
5 Plaintiffs have suffered harm in the form of both general and special
6 damages in an amount to be determined at trial, including but not limited
7 to compensatory damages, punitive damages, and pre-judgment and
8 post-judgment interest.

9 481. Absent injunctive and declaratory relief against Defendants,
10 Plaintiffs will continue to be harmed by Defendants' actions.

11 **Count V**
12 **42 U.S.C. § 1983**
13 **Free Exercise Clause –**
14 **Not Generally Applicable: Discretionary Authority**

15 482. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in the
16 preceding paragraphs.

17 483. Government actions “burdening religious practice must be of
18 general applicability.” *Lukumi*, 508 U.S. at 542.

19 484. A policy is not generally applicable if it “invites the government”
20 to exercise “discretion” “to decide which reasons for not complying with
21 the policy are worthy of solicitude.” *Fulton v. City of Philadelphia*, 593
22 U.S. 522, 537 (2021) (cleaned up); *see also Fellowship of Christian*
Athletes, 82 F.4th at 686-88.

23 485. Defendants have, and have exercised, “broad discretion” in the
24 administration of campus security including in addressing issues of
25 campus access.

26 486. Defendants possess, and at all relevant times did possess, the
27 discretion to request law enforcement’s assistance and immediately
28

1 terminate encampments formed on UCLA's campus and other instances
2 of antisemitism on campus.

3 487. Defendants and their agents made discretionary and
4 individualized judgments in choosing to allow activists to restrict campus
5 access to Jews while permitting others full and equal access to campus.

6 488. Defendants exercised their discretion in choosing not to enforce
7 its policies related to nondiscrimination and campus access against those
8 who restricted campus access during the encampments.

9 489. Defendants furthered no legitimate or compelling state interest
10 by engaging in this conduct.

11 490. Defendants failed to tailor their actions narrowly to serve any
12 such interest.

13 491. As a result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiffs have been injured
14 by losing access to educational opportunities, losing access to library and
15 classroom facilities, losing in-person learning opportunities, losing the
16 ability to prepare for exams, being denied equal participation in the life
17 of the university, suffering emotional and physical stress that has
18 diverted time, attention, and focus from study, teaching, and research,
19 and by other harms.

20 492. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions,
21 Plaintiffs have suffered harm in the form of both general and special
22 damages in an amount to be determined at trial, including but not limited
23 to compensatory damages, punitive damages, and pre-judgment and
24 post-judgment interest.

25 493. Absent injunctive and declaratory relief against Defendants,
26 Plaintiffs will continue to be harmed by Defendants' actions.

Count VI
42 U.S.C. § 1983

Free Exercise Clause – Religious Targeting

494. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs.

495. A law or policy “targeting religious beliefs as such is never permissible.” *Lukumi*, 508 U.S. at 533.

496. Defendants targeted Plaintiffs’ Jewish religious beliefs and practices for special disfavor in violation of the Free Exercise Clause.

497. As a result of Defendants’ actions, Plaintiffs have been injured by losing access to educational opportunities, losing access to library and classroom facilities, losing in-person learning opportunities, losing the ability to prepare for exams, being denied equal participation in the life of the university, suffering emotional and physical stress that has diverted time, attention, and focus from study, teaching, and research, and by other harms.

498. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ actions, Plaintiffs have suffered harm in the form of both general and special damages in an amount to be determined at trial, including but not limited to compensatory damages, punitive damages, and pre-judgment and post-judgment interest.

499. Absent injunctive and declaratory relief against Defendants, Plaintiffs will continue to be harmed by Defendants’ actions.

Count VII
42 U.S.C. § 2000d *et. seq.*
Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

500. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs.

1 501. Title VI provides that “[n]o person in the United States shall, on
2 the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from
3 participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to
4 discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial
5 assistance.” 42 U.S.C. § 2000d.

6 502. UCLA receives financial assistance from the United States
7 Department of Education and is therefore subject to suit under Title VI
8 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

9 503. Discrimination against Jews—including based on actual or
10 perceived ancestry, race, ethnic characteristics, or national origin—is
11 prohibited under Title VI. *Cf. Shaare Tefila Congregation v. Cobb*, 481
12 U.S. 615, 616 (1987) (discrimination against Jews is discrimination based
13 on race); *see also* 34 C.F.R. § 100.3(b)(1)(iv), (vi).

14 504. Defendants excluded Plaintiffs from participation in UCLA
15 programs, denied Plaintiffs the full benefits of UCLA programs, and
16 subjected Plaintiffs to discrimination, all in violation of Title VI.

17 505. As a result of Defendants’ actions, Plaintiffs have been injured
18 by losing access to educational opportunities, losing access to library and
19 classroom facilities, losing in-person learning opportunities, losing the
20 ability to prepare for exams, being denied equal participation in the life
21 of the university, suffering emotional and physical stress that has
22 diverted time, attention, and focus from study, teaching, and research,
23 and by other harms.

24 506. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ actions,
25 Plaintiffs have suffered harm in the form of both general and special
26 damages in an amount to be determined at trial, including but not limited
27 to compensatory damages, punitive damages, and pre-judgment and
28 post-judgment interest.

1 507. Absent injunctive and declaratory relief against Defendants,
2 Plaintiffs will continue to be harmed by Defendants' actions.

3 **Count VIII**
4 **42 U.S.C. § 1985**
5 **Conspiracy to Interfere with Civil Rights**

6 508. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in the
7 preceding paragraphs.

8 509. Section 1985 of the Ku Klux Klan Act provides that “[i]f two or
9 more persons in any State or Territory conspire or go in disguise on the
10 highway or on the premises of another, for the purpose of depriving,
11 either directly or indirectly, any person or class of persons of the equal
12 protection of the laws, or of equal privileges and immunities under the
13 laws ... the party so injured or deprived may have an action for the
14 recovery of damages occasioned by such injury or deprivation, against
15 any one or more of the conspirators.” 42 U.S.C. § 1985(3).

16 510. Defendants agreed to conspire with various activists inside the
17 April 2024 initial encampment for the purpose of depriving Plaintiffs of
18 their constitutional rights and equal protection of the laws. Specifically,
19 Defendants conspired with activists from the encampment to deprive
20 Plaintiffs of equal access to all parts of the UCLA campus in violation of
21 their constitutional rights to free exercise and free speech and in violation
22 of the equal protection of the laws.

23 511. As Jews, Plaintiffs are members of a suspect class protected by
24 42 U.S.C. § 1985(3). *See Shaare Tefila*, 481 U.S. at 617-18.

25 512. Defendants' agreement is manifested through various lines of
26 circumstantial evidence, including but not limited to Defendants'
27 statements that they actively chose not to involve police, Defendants'
28 erection of barricades to reinforce the encampment, Defendants' refusal

1 to take action irrespective of their direct knowledge that encampment
2 activists were using barricades to exclude Jews from campus,
3 Defendants' refusal to dismantle the encampment regardless of their
4 knowledge that Jewish students and faculty like Plaintiffs could not pass
5 through the encampment without violating their religious beliefs or free
6 speech rights, Defendants' direction to security not to intervene to assist
7 Jewish students but instead to redirect them away from the
8 encampment, and Defendant Hunt's active negotiations with
9 encampment activists.

10 513. Defendants engaged in numerous acts in furtherance of this
11 conspiracy, including but not limited to setting up barricades to reinforce
12 the encampment, directing security not to intervene to facilitate full and
13 equal access by Jewish students, instructing security to redirect Jewish
14 students away from the encampment, and refusing to dismantle the
15 encampment notwithstanding knowledge that Jewish students and
16 faculty were being denied access to campus buildings and facilities.

17 514. These actions were motivated by discriminatory animus against
18 Plaintiffs and other Jewish students and faculty.

19 515. As a result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiffs have been injured
20 by losing access to educational opportunities, losing access to library and
21 classroom facilities, losing in-person learning opportunities, losing the
22 ability to prepare for exams, being denied equal participation in the life
23 of the university, suffering emotional and physical stress that has
24 diverted time, attention, and focus from study, teaching, and research,
25 and by other harms that violate their constitutional rights.

26 516. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions,
27 Plaintiffs have suffered harm in the form of both general and special
28 damages in an amount to be determined at trial, including but not limited

1 to compensatory damages, punitive damages, and pre-judgment and
2 post-judgment interest.

3 517. Absent injunctive and declaratory relief against Defendants,
4 Plaintiffs will continue to be harmed by Defendants' actions.

5 **Count IX**
6 **42 U.S.C. § 1986**
7 **Failure to Prevent Conspiracy**

8 518. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in the
9 preceding paragraphs.

10 519. Section 1986 of the Ku Klux Klan Act provides "[e]very person
11 who, having knowledge that any of the wrongs conspired to be done, and
12 mentioned in section 1985 ... , are about to be committed, and having
13 power to prevent or aid in preventing the commission of the same,
14 neglects or refuses so to do, if such wrongful act be committed, shall be
15 liable to the party injured, or his legal representatives, for all damages
16 caused by such wrongful act, which such person by reasonable diligence
17 could have prevented." 42 U.S.C. § 1986.

18 520. Section 1986 is, in other words, "derivative of § 1985 violations"
19 and holds liable anyone who "knew of a § 1985 conspiracy and, having
20 the power to prevent or aid in preventing the implementation of the
21 conspiracy, neglected to do so." *Park v. City of Atlanta*, 120 F.3d 1157,
22 1160 (11th Cir. 1997). The statute does not require the individual to have
23 "participated in the conspiracy or shared in the discriminatory animus
24 with members of the conspiracy." *Id.*

25 521. Defendants knew of the conspiracy to deprive Plaintiffs of their
26 civil rights.
27
28

1 522. Although Defendants had the power to prevent or aid in
2 preventing the implementation of the conspiracy, Defendants neglected
3 to do so in violation of Section 1986.

4 523. As a result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiffs have been injured
5 by losing access to educational opportunities, losing access to library and
6 classroom facilities, losing in-person learning opportunities, losing the
7 ability to prepare for exams, being denied equal participation in the life
8 of the university, suffering emotional and physical stress that has
9 diverted time, attention, and focus from study, teaching, and research,
10 and by other harms.

11 524. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions,
12 Plaintiffs have suffered harm in the form of both general and special
13 damages in an amount to be determined at trial, including but not limited
14 to compensatory damages, punitive damages, and pre-judgment and
15 post-judgment interest.

16 525. Absent injunctive and declaratory relief against Defendants,
17 Plaintiffs will continue to be harmed by Defendants' actions.

18 **Count X**
19 **California Constitution Art. I, § 7(a)**
20 **Equal Protection Clause**

21 526. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in the
22 preceding paragraphs.

23 527. Under California's Equal Protection Clause, "[a] person may not
24 be ... denied equal protection of the laws." Cal. Const. art. 1, § 7(a). The
25 Clause prohibits discrimination based on race, ethnicity, and religion.

26 528. Defendants have deprived Plaintiffs of equal protection of the
27 laws, as secured by the California Constitution, through policies and
28

1 practices that treat Plaintiffs differently than similarly situated
2 individuals because Plaintiffs are Jewish.

3 529. Defendants furthered no legitimate or compelling state interest
4 by engaging in this conduct.

5 530. Defendants failed to tailor their actions narrowly to serve any
6 such interest.

7 531. As a result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiffs have been injured
8 by losing access to educational opportunities, losing access to library and
9 classroom facilities, losing in-person learning opportunities, losing the
10 ability to prepare for exams, being denied equal participation in the life
11 of the university, suffering emotional and physical stress that has
12 diverted time, attention, and focus from study, teaching, and research,
13 and by other harms.

14 532. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions,
15 Plaintiffs have suffered harm in the form of both general and special
16 damages in an amount to be determined at trial, including but not limited
17 to compensatory damages, punitive damages, and pre-judgment and
18 post-judgment interest.

19 533. Absent injunctive and declaratory relief against Defendants,
20 Plaintiffs will continue to be harmed by Defendants' actions.

21 **Count XI**
22 **California Constitution Art. I, § 4**
23 **Free Exercise Clause**

24 534. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in the
25 preceding paragraphs.

26 535. The California Constitution guarantees "[f]ree exercise and
27 enjoyment of religion without discrimination or preference." Cal. Const.
28 art. I, § 4.

1 536. Defendants have deprived Plaintiffs of the free exercise and
2 enjoyment of religion without discrimination or preference, as secured by
3 the California Constitution, through a policy and practice that treats
4 Plaintiffs differently than similarly situated non-Jewish individuals
5 because Plaintiffs are Jewish.

6 537. Defendants furthered no legitimate or compelling state interest
7 by engaging in this conduct.

8 538. Defendants failed to tailor their actions narrowly to serve any
9 such interest.

10 539. As a result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiffs have been injured
11 by losing access to educational opportunities, losing access to library and
12 classroom facilities, losing in-person learning opportunities, losing the
13 ability to prepare for exams, being denied equal participation in the life
14 of the university, suffering emotional and physical stress that has
15 diverted time, attention, and focus from study, teaching, and research,
16 and by other harms.

17 540. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions,
18 Plaintiffs have suffered harm in the form of both general and special
19 damages in an amount to be determined at trial, including but not limited
20 to compensatory damages, punitive damages, and pre-judgment and
21 post-judgment interest.

22 541. Absent injunctive and declaratory relief against Defendants,
23 Plaintiffs will continue to be harmed by Defendants' actions.

24 **Count XII**
25 **Cal. Educ. Code § 220**
26 **Prohibition of Discrimination**

27 542. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in the
28 preceding paragraphs.

1 543. Section 220 of the California Education Code provides that “[n]o
2 person shall be subjected to discrimination on the basis of ... race or
3 ethnicity ... in any program or activity conducted by an educational
4 institution that receives, or benefits from, state financial assistance, or
5 enrolls pupils who receive state student financial aid.” Cal. Educ. Code
6 § 220.

7 544. UCLA both receives state financial assistance and enrolls pupils
8 who receive state student financial aid and is therefore subject to suit
9 under Section 220.

10 545. Section 220—as part of its prohibition of race discrimination—
11 prohibits discrimination against Jews. See Cal. Educ. Code § 201(g) (“It
12 is the intent of the Legislature that this chapter shall be interpreted as
13 consistent with ... Title VI of the federal Civil Rights Act of 1964”);
14 *Shaare Tefila*, 481 U.S. at 616 (discrimination against Jews is
15 discrimination based on race).

16 546. Defendants subjected Plaintiffs to discrimination on the basis of
17 Plaintiffs’ race or ethnicity in violation of California Education Code
18 § 220.

19 547. Defendants furthered no legitimate or compelling state interest
20 by engaging in this conduct.

21 548. Defendants failed to tailor their actions narrowly to serve any
22 such interest.

23 549. As a result of Defendants’ actions, Plaintiffs have been injured
24 by losing access to educational opportunities, losing access to library and
25 classroom facilities, losing in-person learning opportunities, losing the
26 ability to prepare for exams, being denied equal participation in the life
27 of the university, suffering emotional and physical stress that has
28

1 diverted time, attention, and focus from study, teaching, and research,
2 and by other harms.

3 550. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions,
4 Plaintiffs have suffered harm in the form of both general and special
5 damages in an amount to be determined at trial, including but not limited
6 to compensatory damages, punitive damages, and pre-judgment and
7 post-judgment interest.

8 551. Absent injunctive and declaratory relief against Defendants,
9 Plaintiffs will continue to be harmed by Defendants' actions.

10 **Count XIII**
11 **Cal. Civil Code § 51.7**
12 **Ralph Civil Rights Act of 1976**

13 552. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in the
14 preceding paragraphs.

15 553. The Ralph Civil Rights Act of 1976 provides that "[a]ll persons
16 within the jurisdiction of this state have the right to be free from any
17 violence, or intimidation by threat of violence, committed against their
18 persons or property because of" race or ethnicity. Cal. Civ. Code
19 § 51.7(b)(1).

20 554. Defendants allowed activists to harass, threaten, and assault
21 Plaintiffs because of their Jewish identity in violation of the Ralph Civil
22 Rights Act.

23 555. Defendants furthered no legitimate or compelling state interest
24 by engaging in this conduct.

25 556. Defendants failed to tailor their actions narrowly to serve any
26 such interest.

27 557. As a result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiffs have been injured
28 by losing access to educational opportunities, losing access to library and

1 classroom facilities, losing in-person learning opportunities, losing the
2 ability to prepare for exams, being denied equal participation in the life
3 of the university, suffering emotional and physical stress that has
4 diverted time, attention, and focus from study, teaching, and research,
5 and by other harms.

6 558. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions,
7 Plaintiffs have suffered harm in the form of both general and special
8 damages in an amount to be determined at trial, including but not limited
9 to compensatory damages, punitive damages, and pre-judgment and
10 post-judgment interest.

11 559. Absent injunctive and declaratory relief against Defendants,
12 Plaintiffs will continue to be harmed by Defendants' actions.

13 **Count XIV**
14 **Cal. Civil Code § 52.1**
15 **Tom Bane Civil Rights Act**

16 560. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in the
17 preceding paragraphs.

18 561. The Tom Bane Civil Rights Act provides a right of action against
19 any "person or persons, whether or not acting under color of law, [who]
20 interferes by threat, intimidation, or coercion, or attempts to interfere by
21 threat, intimidation, or coercion, with the exercise or enjoyment by any
22 individual or individuals of rights secured by the Constitution or laws of
23 the United States, or of the rights secured by the Constitution or laws of
24 [California]." Cal. Civil Code § 52.1(b).

25 562. Defendants interfered by threat, intimidation, or coercion, with
26 Plaintiffs' exercise or enjoyment of rights secured by the Constitution or
27 laws of the United States and rights secured by the Constitution or laws
28 of California.

1 563. Defendants furthered no legitimate or compelling state interest
2 by engaging in this conduct.

3 564. Defendants failed to tailor their actions narrowly to serve any
4 such interest.

5 565. As a result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiffs have been injured
6 by losing access to educational opportunities, losing access to library and
7 classroom facilities, losing in-person learning opportunities, losing the
8 ability to prepare for exams, being denied equal participation in the life
9 of the university, suffering emotional and physical stress that has
10 diverted time, attention, and focus from study, teaching, and research,
11 and by other harms.

12 566. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions,
13 Plaintiffs have suffered harm in the form of both general and special
14 damages in an amount to be determined at trial, including but not limited
15 to compensatory damages, punitive damages, and pre-judgment and
16 post-judgment interest.

17 567. Absent injunctive and declaratory relief against Defendants,
18 Plaintiffs will continue to be harmed by Defendants' actions.

19 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

20 Wherefore, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court:

21 568. Declare that Defendants have violated the First and Fourteenth
22 Amendments to the United States Constitution, Title VI of the Civil
23 Rights Act of 1964, Sections 1983, 1985, and 1986 of the Ku Klux Klan
24 Act, the California Constitution, the California Education Code, the
25 Ralph Civil Rights Act of 1976, and the Tom Bane Civil Rights Act;

26 569. Issue preliminary and permanent injunctive relief prohibiting
27 Defendants' unequal treatment of Plaintiffs in violation of Plaintiffs'
28 constitutional and statutory rights;

1 570. Award Plaintiffs compensatory, punitive, and nominal damages
2 for the loss of their rights under federal and state law;

3 571. Award Plaintiffs the costs of this action and reasonable
4 attorneys' fees; and

5 572. Award such other and further relief as the Court deems
6 equitable and just.

7 **JURY DEMAND**

8 Plaintiffs request a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

9
10 Dated: October 22, 2024 Respectfully submitted,

11 /s/ Eric C. Rassbach

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